THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The "Message for Garcia"

American Journalists and Japanese Propaganda!

Naval Parity and the Coming Anglo-American Conference

Saving 250,000 Lives!

By Edgar Snow

The Cost of Living of China's Masses

By Boris P. Torgasheff

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1929

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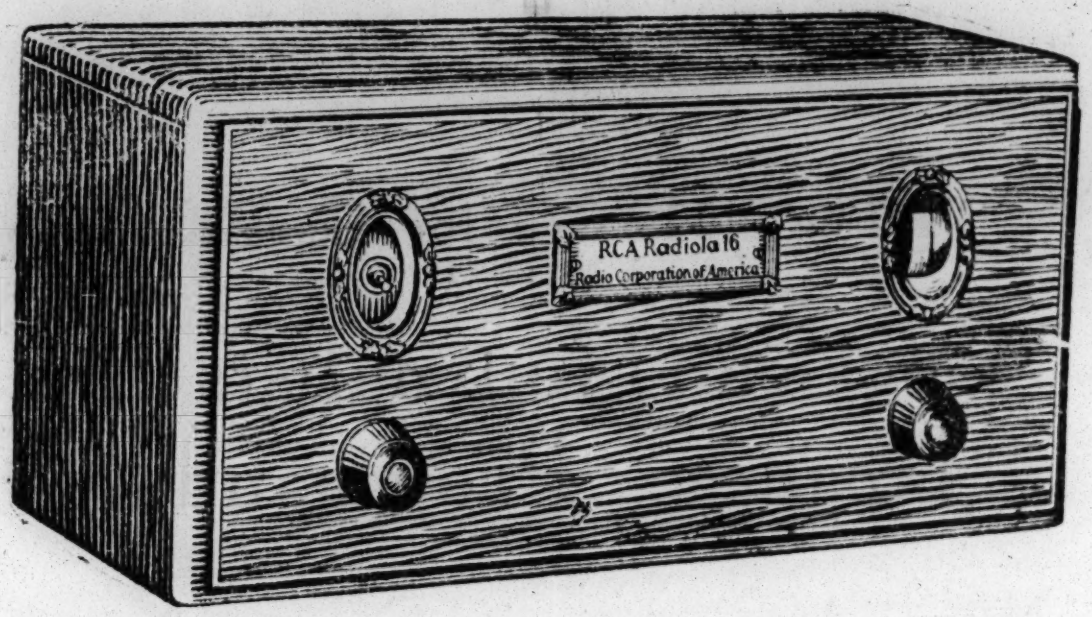

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
Edgar Snow, Assistant Editor
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking), SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai),
MISS EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin)

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U. S. NEWSPAPER PARTY AND JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

IT WOULD BE interesting to know just how much of the inspiration behind the recent tour of American newspapermen of the Far East, was based upon a genuine desire to create good will, and how much was Japanese propaganda with the objective of paving the way for further American loans to Japan. The tour was conducted under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and a representative of this organization, George A. Finch, accompanied the party. The party included eleven representatives of leading newspapers in various parts of the United States, George S. Johns, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*; Gideon A. Lyon, Washington (D. C.) *Star*; Francis Clarke, Atlanta *Constitution*; Harry B. Wakefield, Minneapolis *Journal*; Francis Regal, Springfield (Mass) *Republican*; Judd M. Lewis, Houston *Post*; Herbert L. Matthews, New York *Times*; Fred Hogue, Los Angeles *Times*; Wilbur Forrest, New York *Herald-Tribune*; William Phillip Simms, *Scripps-Howard* Newspapers; Paul W. Wright, Chicago *Daily News*; and George A. Finch of the Carnegie Endowment. No one of intelligence would question the motives of any of the newspapermen who accompanied this party tour of the Far East. While some of them were listed as "editorial writers and contributors" most of them were practical newspapermen who usually are able to get at the truth in any given situation. This is particularly true of such men as William Phillip Simms of the *Scripps-Howard* papers, George S. Johns of the *Post-Dispatch*, Wilbur Forest of the *Herald-Tribune*, Paul W. Wright of the *Chicago Daily News* and so on. Obviously these men would not consciously involve themselves in propaganda schemes, Japanese, Chinese, or otherwise. But despite evidence to the contrary, there recently have been reports from New York which tend to place a Japanese propaganda stamp upon the entire enterprise. For example, the Osaka *Mainichi* (Japanese-owned newspaper published in English) printed a cabled report from New York in its issue of July 23 which suggested that there was more behind the trip than the announced purpose of "creating good-will betwen Americans and Oriental peoples," which commendable purpose was constantly reiterated in addresses which were delivered by Mr. Finch of the Carnegie Endowment. The report in the Osaka newspaper, which was dated at New York, July 18, quoted a dispatch in the Baltimore Sun to the effect that the Japanese Government was again attempting to raise a large American loan on the security of the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway, the proceeds of the loan to be spent on the purchase of steel rails, railway equipment, etc., "but actually the alon would release other Japanese funds for the

building of new lines in Manchuria having direct bearing upon the complicated political situation in Manchuria."

The article then reviewed the abortive attempt of J. P. Morgan and Company to float a loan for the South Manchuria Railway in 1927, the failure at that time being due to the opposition of the Chinese Government and people and finally to the opposition of the U. S. State Department which frowned on the loan because of the obvious fact that it would involve the United States in the complicated politics of China's Three Eastern Provinces. Continuing, the report stated that the Japanese Government had now changed its tactics and instead of "taking Mr. Lamont of Morgan and Company to Manchuria and selling him the idea," the Japanese Government was now trying to sell the idea to the American public. One of the means adopted to "sell the idea of the South Manchuria loan to the American public," was the *recent visit of American newspaper correspondents to the Far East.* Other methods of "selling" the idea to the American public were also mentioned, one of them being the recent visit of Henry Kinney, publicity representative of the South Manchuria Railway, and Baron Okura, prominent Japanese financier, to the United States. It also was stated that Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, had recently held several conferences with Nelson Johnson, Assistantly Secretary of State, on the subject of the South Manchuria loan, his purpose being to induce the State Department to withdraw its objections. A significant statement in the report in the Osaka newspaper was to the effect that the question of the loan *"would be reopened with the State Department sometime after the return of the American newspaper party from the Far East."* Since this report was issued, there was published a brief dispatch from New York in the Shanghai newspapers which stated that the negotiations for the loan had been "temporarily suspended" owing to the recent complications between China and the U. S. S. R. over the control of the Chinese-Eastern Railway.

Aside from the foregoing there is no definite evidence available regarding the propaganda character of the newspaper tour aside from the fact that it was a "Japanese-conducted" party from the day of its departure from the United States to the date of its return to American soil. It was originally stated that the tour was to include Japan only, but upon the request of several members of the party the itinerary was later changed to include China. The transportation and hotel expenses were defrayed by the Japanese steamship lines and Japan Tourist Bureau with the exception of the visit to Manchuria, the cost of which was defrayed by the South Manchuria Railway Company. It was only at Mukden that the Chinese got a chance at the party, but even on the trip through China from Harbin to Shanghai the American newspapermen were accompanied by a publicity representative of the Japanese Government owned South Manchuria Railway Company. However, the National Foreign Ministry at Nanking sent a representative to Mukden to meet the party so that the Japanese propagandist didn't have everything his own way on the trip across Chinese territory. At both Shanghai and Nanking the Chinese also had an opportunity of presenting their story, but generally speaking the tour was a Japanese enterprise since most of the time was taken up in travel in Japan and over Japanese railways on Chinese soil. The Party did not visit Canton or South China at all. According to reports current in Muken and Dairen, the officials of the South Manchuria Railway took special pains to explain the extent of the activities of the South Manchuria Railway and its various enterprises. Whether the subject of an American loan was mentioned at any of the numerous banquets, was not stated.

In view of the suggestion of Japanese propaganda, it would be interesting to make an analysis of the utterances of members of the party at the various official and unofficial functions that were provided in their honor along the route. While in most cases the speeches followed a set routine and consisted of addresses of welcome by hosts and a response by Mr. Johns of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, this routine seems to have been varied while the party was in China and also on the return trip to Japan, when Gideon A. Lyon of the Washington *Star* took it upon himself to make several speeches highly critical of Chinese activities which seemed rather out of place in view of the "good-will" character of the enterprise. For example, in Shanghai during the course of a dinner given by the Chinese Newspaper Association, Mr. Lyon delivered an address on the subject, "Freedom of the Press" in the course of which he severely criticised the Chinese National Government for its action in ordering the deportation of Hallett Abend of the New York *Times*, George E. Sokolsky of the *North-China Daily News*, and also the barring from the mails of the official British organ in Shanghai. It was rumored while the party was in Shanghai that Mr. Lyon had prepared a strong petition criticising the National Government for its alleged interference with the freedom of the press and had solicited the other members of the party to sign it for presentation to the National Government, but owing to the refusal of several members of the party to sign the petition, this was given up and Mr. Lyon contented himself with a speech on the subject before the members of the Shanghai Newspaper Association. Then in addition to this, it was reported that Mr. Finch of the Carnegie Endowment, also took the Chinese to task in the course of an address which he delivered on behalf of the American newspaper guests while in Nanking. In this address, Mr. Finch criticised the Chinese for their desire to obtain an abolition of exterritoriality and asked officials of the National Government whether, in view of the announced intention to abolish exterritoriality at the end of the present year, China wanted the foreigners in China to experience the political complications which were likely to eventuate during the so-called "period of political tutelage" which is scheduled to expire in 1935. Mr. Lyon of the Washington *Star*, however, reserved his chief criticism of things Chinese until he reached Japan. In an interview with Japanese newspapermen at Kobe, on the homeward trip, Mr. Lyon assured his Japanese hosts that "anti-Japanese propagandists in China had not succeeded in persuading us American journalists to change our opinion about Japan." Mr. Lyon then proceeded to tell the Japanese newspapermen about a poster which he had observed in Tsinan (capital of Shantung province and scene of the Tsinan outrage of last year) which showed Japanese soldiers shooting into Chinese crowds. Then to quote Mr. Lyon's words, "Later on we were bombarded with piles of literature on Japanese raids in Tsinan and the brutality inflicted upon innocent Chinese and more of this sort of thing." This Chinese propaganda, in Mr. Lyon's opinion, was "most crude....and had no effect upon our minds. Everything was so crudely done in this connection that the initiators of this movement utterly failed in their object, which was of course to

persuade us to change our opinion about Japan after coming through that country. We were treated nicely by the Chinese but that did not a bit influence our opinion about them. This sort of propaganda was rather too much and we felt a reaction from it which would by no means be favorable to China." Then Mr. Lyon told the Japanese that "China of late is going altogether too fast in matters of improving her status in relation to foreign Powers.....The abolition of exterritorialiality.....is an utter nonsense, etc."

These remarks by the representative of the Washington *Star*, plus the reports from New York suggesting that the whole enterprise was a Japanese propaganda scheme to obtain an American loan, have naturally caused considerable questioning in Chinese circles, hence it is not altogether improbable that China may make official inquiry of the managers of the Carnegie Endowment for World Peace as to the real purpose of the newspaper junket. It is no secret that the tour has left a rather bad impression among thinking Chinese all the way from Manchuria to Shanghai. Chinese generally are of opinion that the whole enterprise was a cleverly designed Japanese propaganda scheme to influence the American press *favorably* toward Japan and *unfavorably* toward China. In making these statements we wish to repeat the statement in the opening paragraph, that there is no intention to impugn the motives of a majority of the members of the party, who undoubtedly took the trip in good faith and were sincerely desirous of obtaining genuine information regarding political and economic conditions in the Far East and using this information for the purpose creating a better understanding among the American people regarding Far Eastern questions. But despite the good intentions of a majority of the members of the party, there is no questioning the fact that the tour was an abject failure in creating better relations, from the standpoint of the Chinese. The result has been the exact opposite and while the Chinese do not harbor any ill-will toward any particular members of the party, they are frankly suspicious regarding the motives of the Carnegie Endowment in fathering such an enterprise and also are wondering why supposedly intelligent American newspapermen permitted themselves to be "taken-in" by such an enterprise. In other words, the Chinese are wondering, why it was that a party of American journalists, touring the Far East under the auspices of an organization supposedly devoted to the promotion of world peace should feel themselves called upon to adopt a critical attitude toward things Chinese, but from the standpoint of Japanese institutions, adopt an attitude of extreme fulsomeness of praise.

NAVAL PARITY AND THE COMING HOOVER-MACDONALD CONFERENCE

THE announcement on July 24 that both Great Britain and the United States had decided to curtail current naval construction programmes pending an opportunity to indulge in a mutual discussion of naval parity with regard to the building of cruisers and other auxiliary ships may have come as a surprise to some, but to those who have followed the Anglo-American controversy since the Washington Conference, it was a logical move on the part of both countries. The announcement came almost simultaneously from London and Washington, the *Reuters* despatch from London stating that the Premier, Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, announced that the Government had decided to suspend work on the Cruisers "Surrey" and "Northumberland", to cancel the building of the submarine depot ship "Maidstone" and two submarines, and "to slow down dockyards work and other naval construction". The *Associated Press* despatch from Washington on the same day carried President Hoover's announcement that "construction on three cruisers in this year's naval programme would not begin until an opportunity had been afforded to discuss the subject of the reduction of naval armaments with Great Britain".

It has been obvious during the past two years that the traditional friendship between the United States and Great Britain has gradually given place to a feeling of estrangement that is not remote from open hostility. This has been due in a very marked degree to the refusal of the British Government to admit that the time has arrived for the navies of the two countries to be placed on a basis of equality. Great Britain has been supreme on the high seas since the days of Nelson, and it is difficult for the British Admiralty to reconcile itself to a naval policy whereby it shares that supremacy with any other country. However, the time has come when that change must take place. The development of the foreign trade of the United States and the growing importance of her position as a world power have increased her responsibilities abroad to the point where they equal in importance those of Great Britain.

It will be remembered that at the Washington Conference the construction of capital ships, i.e., ships of over 10,000 tons displacement, of the three powers, was limited to the 5-5-3 ratio. No provision was made, however, for the limitation of auxiliary ships under 10,000 tons, such as cruisers, submarines, etc. Article XIX of the treaty limiting naval armaments provided that the status quo of the fortifications and naval bases of the United States and Japan, with certain specified exceptions, and of the possessions of the British Empire in the Pacific Ocean east of the meridian of 110 degrees east longitude, with the exception of those adjacent to the coast of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, should be maintained, this agreement implying that no new fortifications or naval bases were to be constructed in the territories or possessions specified. Article XIX has an important bearing on the present controversy over the limitation of cruiser construction for it explains the failure of the British and American delegates at the Geneva Arms Conference of 1927 to reach an agreement.

The British entered the Geneva Arms Conference with the proposal that all future capital ships be reduced to 30,000 tons, and that cruisers be limited to 7,500 tons in size and mount guns of not over 6-inch caliber. It so happened that months before the Conference, during unofficial conversations on the subject, Great Britain had expressed understanding as to why the United States could not agree to the reductions of battleships below 35,000 tons, or to the reduction of cruisers below 10,000 tons. Hence her action at Geneva was difficult to understand, even though her readiness to agree to the figures advanced by her was perfectly obvious. The explanation lay in the difference in the radius of action of the cruisers required by the two countries.

Years ago Great Britain constructed a series of naval bases at strategic points designed to afford protection to her far-flung interests. With these bases established the necessity for cruisers of over 7,500 tons vanished. Moreover, the most important of these bases, with regard to the situation in the Pacific, is located at Singapore, which does not come within the purview of Article XIX referred to above. On the other hand the only United States naval base in the Far East is at Cavite, in the Philippine Islands, and under Article XIX the United States is prohibited from building other bases in the Pacific, and from enlarging those already there. Hence, in order that she may provide adequate protection to her Pacific trade routes, and to her nationals in the Orient, she requires cruisers of great cruising radius, which means that they must be of the 10,000 tons type. It is quite evident, therefore, that it was impossible for the United States to recede from her stand on the cruiser question. At Geneva Britain refused to meet the American proposals and the conference failed in that no agreement was reached. It succeeded in that it showed the world that the British Empire had no intention of surrendering its naval supremacy, and to this extent it paved the way for the startling revelations that were to accompany the discovery of the Anglo French Naval Pact a year later.

In the early part of 1928 Great Britain negotiated a secret agreement with France whereby France was to stand by Great Britain at the next "armament conference" and vote to let Great Britain have all the small cruisers she wanted, while limiting the number of larger cruisers, the only kind the United States can use effectively. In return Great Britain agreed to vote for no limitation of small submarines, which France wants, and to vote for limitation of large submarines, which are most practicable for the United States. Also Great Britain agreed to desert the former British American contention that in limiting land armies the number of trained reservists shall be counted, and agreed to vote to disregard the millions of French reservists trained under the French conscript system, pretending that the French military strength is measured by the number of conscripts actually under arms. This agreement was revealed to an astonished world through the zeal of an American newspaper correspondent in Paris. The implication is obvious. Failing to secure the end she desired through direct negotiation with the United States, Great Britain reverted to secret diplomacy with another power possessing considerable voting strength at the international conferences. No action of the British Empire in years has so impaired her integrity with foreign powers as did the negotiation of this secret pact with France. It served to emphasize the ruthless methods she was ready to employ to gain her own ends. It also showed her utter disregard for the opinions of modern nations regarding secret treaties.

The immediate reaction in the United States was the passage by Congress of the Cruiser bill, which was approved by President Coolidge much to the surprise of the nation. Great Britain, probably more humiliated by the revelation of the terms of the French Pact than by its existence, came to the sudden realization that her relations with the United States had reached an extremely critical stage. This factor doubtless exercised no little influence on the result of the recent elections, for the party responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs was promptly "turned out on its ear."

Thus we come to the proposal of the new Premier, Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, to thwart tradition and go to Washington for a conference with President Hoover. Mr. MacDonald has spent considerable time in America during the past few years, and probably realizes that the quickest way of winning American confidence is through direct and candid action. At any rate his proposal has met with the highest approval on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is hoped that the conference will result in a mutual understanding not only on cruiser limitation, but in regard to mutual policies in the field of foreign trade, and the abolition of extraterritoriality and rendition of the Settlements in China. In the meantime Mr. Dawes, the new American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, is paving the way by presenting America's views in a series of discussions with Mr. MacDonald in London.

THE "MESSAGE FOR GARCIA"

THE sentence passed upon Carlos Garcia and G. F. del Valles marks the conclusion of another battle fought in Shanghai's "gambling war." As we have already pointed out in these columns, this is a competitive struggle between two different forms of gambling, the "wheels" and the pari-mutuel, the latter being mainly attacked in connection with greyhound racing. The Chinese authorities lodged official complaints with the British Minister to China regarding the latter form of gambling, resorts here being owned and operated by British subjects and registered in the local British Consulate-General in spite of their illegal nature under British law. Reports being telegraphed to England, the British Government asked their Minister to China to investigate. When the Shanghai Municipal Council warned the British proprietors of these resorts of anticipated trouble, they promptly raised the question of the roulette houses run by Mexicans here. The Council sent letters to the proprietors of two of the pari-mutuel gambling resorts telling them to restrict their business to one night a week, which we believe has been complied with, though it appears that the "one night" has been so lengthened that there has been little if any loss in revenue to the owners.

With regard to the "wheels," however, these were not run by privileged Britishers but by Mexicans, who until recently enjoyed extraterritorial privileges in China. These privileges expired at the end of 1928, however, and the Mexican proprietors were arrested by the Settlement Police two months ago and made to stand trial in the Shanghai Provisional Court. After a trial stretching out for weeks, judgment was given by Judge Wu on July 25, sentencing Garcia and del Valles each to a year's imprisonment and a fine of $2,000. Dr. Fischer, attorney for the defendants, has appealed the case.

In handing down his verdict, Judge Wu gave a brief resume of the reasons which led to his decision. There were three issues: that Garcia supplied a gambling house at 151C Bubbling Well

Road from August 1 to October 17, 1928; that he remained connected with the house up to the time of his arrest; and that del Valles supplied the same house for gambling from October 18, 1928, to the time of his arrest.

Del Valles had confessed to leasing the premises and having the "wheels" running practically every night, his confession being corroborated by the discovery of a great quantity of gambling paraphernalia. It was contended that it was a private club, but defendant had admitted that the only requirements were decent clothes, a calling card for identification, etc. "There is no question but that del Valles' action was a violation of Article 280 of the Criminal Code."

With regard to Garcia, there were many evidences that he supplied a gaming establishment at the house in question during his tenancy. A letter found in the safe indicated this, and the use of electricity and consumption of foodstuffs was similar to that during del Valles' tenancy. He further commented upon the deliberate attempt to conceal Garcia, as shown by deleting his name where it appeared on papers that were found in the safe. He judged from these evidences, and had "not taken the allegations of Major Hood and Sergeant Stewart as evidence, since both of them are police officers of the S.M.C., the complainant in the case."

He went on to say: "The Police Prosecutor thinks that on the evidence presented to the Court Garcia was the real proprietor and del Valles the scapegoat to go to jail for him. My conclusion is that there is no question about Garcia continuing his connection with the house after it was transferred to del Valles' name, but only as a sort of partner, not proprietor, and del Valles not the mere scapegoat but only the disclosed partner and Garcia the dormant partner.....

"I am not influenced in determining sentence by what other courts or other judges of this court have done in similar cases. My only guide is the law, the criminal code." The maximum penalty was three years and a fine of $3,000, but considering all the circumstances he judged a year and $2,000 fine each was sufficient.

However one may react to this verdict, there is no doubt that Judge Wu has shown, here as elsewhere, the essentials of a poised judicial attitude, and is applying, carefully and with judgment, the existing Chinese law on the subject of gambling. In his appraisal of the testimony, it is important to note his recognition of the not wholly disinterested nature of statements made by Settlement police officers in cases where the S. M. C. is the complainant. This is all too seldom taken into consideration (candidly, at any rate) by courts here. Certainly consideration of such a factor must discount to a greater or less degree the value of allegations made by such officers.

It is to be noted that the prosecution centered its case upon Garcia rather than upon del Valles, tending to partially excuse him as a "scapegoat," though the Court found both guilty and sentenced them to equal punishment.

While it was the Chinese protest against the greyhound pari-mutuel gambling resorts which raised the whole question of gambling in the Settlement here and resulted in a certain curtailing of greyhound racing and later in the raids on the roulette houses, there appears to be connection with the Pick case as well. It was shortly after Pick's arrest, when he took advantage of his first opportunity in court to declare that Settlement Police were working with the gamblers, that the raids took place. Pick charged that there was a regular gambling syndicate in operation here, paying to Settlement Police sums of $15,000 or even $50,000 monthly for protection. In the course of his own trial he had asked permission to testify in the Garcia case and to give evidence of the collusion of the police with the gambling syndicate, but the presiding justice, Judge Chao, refused to permit him.

It is interesting to note what the further developments of this case will be. These Mexicans, coming under Chinese law, have been sentenced to a fine and imprisonment for running a gambling establishment. Is it possible that the Britishers who run pari-mutuel gambling establishments will continue to carry on with impunity owing to their extraterritorial privileges putting them above Chinese law? If so, are they above British law also? British law expressly forbids this pari-mutuel gambling, so that the proprietors of these resorts are carrying on in disregard of both British and Chinese law.

In the meantime, Garcia and del Valles are in prison, and the British proprietors of other gambling resorts are at liberty, and enjoying life and their heavy winnings as usual. The contrast of these facts constitutes a very strong argument in favor of the abolition of extraterritoriality.

Two other men, Hector Fournier and R. Santos, are now on trial before Judge Wu, charged with maintaining a gambling house at 5 Yates Road, to which are added charges of being professional gamblers, providing a place for opium smoking, and possessing firearms. Fournier has admitted his proprietorship of the house in question, and Judge Wu has expressed appreciation of this defendant's candor in connection with his activities. Santos denies all connection with the place except that he visited there to sell gambling paraphernalia. Fournier is held without bail, but Santos has been released on bail of $1,000.

SUN FO AND THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

JUST about nine months ago the Chinese Government Railways were given an administration separate from the Ministry of Communications. Releasing them from the lodestones of the post office, the telegraph and roadways, the National Government created a special Ministry. At its head was placed Sun Fo, the son of Dr. Sun Yat -sen.

At the time Sun Fo took charge of China's railways, few duties could have been less inviting than those that greeted the new minister. In the portfolio handed him there were more difficulties than had faced anyone who directed the destiny of China's railways in the past. There was not a line that had not suffered heavily as a result of the long period of civil strife. Rolling stock of all the railways appeared hopelessly confused. Nowhere were normal schedules in force and on several of the routes although nominal submission had been made to the Central authorities the matter of control from Nanking had yet to be exercised.

Nine months ago there was no through service on

the Tsinpu line. Passenger accommodations were not offered on the Kinsui (Peiping-Suiyuan) Railway and only a fitful connection existed between Peiping and Hankow, over the Kinhan line. Through traffic on the Peiping-Mukden route was not established and the Kiao-Tsi (Tsinan-Tsingtao) Railway was occupied by Japan. About the only services functioning with any certainty were those on the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow Railways. And foreigners in Shanghai were warning each other that it was a dangerous undertaking to make the trip either to the capital or to Hangchow.

To complete the picture of dismay presented to Sun Fo, it is necessary to be reminded that all the railways had been used by militarists who had not bothered to tend to such minor details as maintenance and repair work and who had no conception of the extensive damages they were inflicting on rolling stock which they cheerfully approprated not only to transport their troops, but also to use as traveiling or stationary barracks, as the need occurred. To rehabilitate the goods wagons and passenger coaches that had suffered from such maltreatment should have required an outlay of several million dollars and to restore to service the hundreds of locomotives that had been rendered useless was a job which might reasonably be expected to require months of effort by an efficient organization under the direction of experts Yet the Ministry of Railways was impoverished, its personnel was loosely knit and from many quarters there was open opposition to the idea of centralization at Nanking. The Central Government itself was beset with problems of widely varying natures; for some time it could offer little more than moral support to the agenda proposed by the minister. Certainly it could give small financial encouragement.

Recognizing the gargantuan stature of the tasks which faced Sun Fo, even friendly foreigners were dubious of his ability to handle the job. "It is a tangle that only an Owen Young could unravel," they said. "Sun Fo is not a technical man. The Chinese will have to call in a commission of foreign railway experts to get conditions anywhere near normal." Quite a number of people---among them many Chinese—pointed to the fact that Sun Fo had been put in an office he knew nothing about as evidence that the National Government was proceeding along the same lines as extinct regimes—political heritage as the qualification for important posts. They were ungenerous enough to say that Sun Fo held his job solely because his father had been the leader of the Kuomintang. But then that is one of the undesirable endowments that no son of a famous man ever can quite avoid having thrust upon him,

However, in his short period as director-in-chief of the railways, Sun Fo has proved himself capable of a great deal more than his animadvertant onlookers had thought possible. The Ministry of Railways is today perhaps the best organized, most effective department of the government and it has approached a state of efficiency largely as a result of the effort of its "non-technical minister." Mr. Sun has demonstrated once again what has long been an acknowledged truth: that the greatness of an executive lies not so much in knowing everything himself, as in knowing, and utilizing, the proficiency of the men who do.

We do not, of course, pretend to overlook the fact that nowhere in China is there a railway at present that is not subnormal. But the important and astounding point is that nowhere in China is there a railway that is not operating on a schedule to which it adheres with fidelity. This is the thing that vitally concerns most of the people who live here

Largely due to Sun Fo's determined campaign to restore through traffic on the Tsinpu line the Japanese were persuaded to take a more liberal attitude toward China and conclude the agreement which provided for Japan's withdrawal from Shantung. Prior to the actual evacuation of the Japanese, as a matter of fact, the Ministry, through its engineer-envoy A. J. Hearne, succeeded in reaching an understanding with the Japanese so that traffic could be resumed through Tsinan from Pukow to Pekin.

Within a short time after Sun Fo took over the railways, a through express service had been established on the Peiping-Hankow line. That connection, it is true, recently was disturbed by the bridge-wrecking activities of the Kuominchun, but as soon as the controversy was settled between Chiang and Feng passenger service promptly was restored and today is operating on a regular bi-weekly schedule, with express cars affording first, second and third class accommodations.

Last winter there were no passenger facilities on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, but the Ministry recently was able to announce the restoration of daily service there. When it is understood that large quantities of rolling stock were removed from this line and have never been returned from Manchuria, where they were taken by the retreating Fengtienites, the reestablishment of passenger service on the Kinsui is recognized as a real accomplishment for Mr. Sun's ministry. The Nankow Workshops have manufactured a complete new passenger train, affording first, second and third class cars for use on this service. It is pertinent in passing here to allay the canard of a Peking foreign newspaper correspondent (whose deportation the government has since requested) which denied that the railways were cooperating with the Famine Relief Commission in hauling grain over the Peiping-Suiyuan line. Since the beginning of the Famine Commissionn's work in Suiyuancheng and Paotao the railway has furnished free transportation of grain and supplies, acting under instructions from Sun Fo. And as a result of the large numbers of cars used for this work, the line has been operating at a loss since the first of the year.

When Mr. Sun took charge of the Ministry, the Peiping-Mukden Railway was clustered with vagabond, semi-bandit troops and was being avoided by travellers. It has quickly been put into commercial use. The service today available on that line, a fast daily express connecting with Mukden, is comparable with anything in Japan or Manchuria, though the sleeping cars and dining saloons are not as clean nor as comfortable as on the South Manchuria Railway, due largely to the antiquated rolling stock. The Tongshan Workshops, largest in China, are functioning at only a little less than normal capacity; these are located about 60 miles north of Tientsin, on the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway offers three weekly express train connections between the old capital and the new. This is an effort at restoring the famous Blue Express Service and it is much better than is generally believed by persons who have not had occasion to test it. The Ministry has succeeded in securing the return of a number of the old Blue Express cars from Fengtien, where they were taken by Chang Tsung-chang, who used many of them to accommodate his extensive harem. Nearly all of them had been completely dismantled within, and had to be re-equipped and generally overhauled.

Operating efficiently, the Kiao-Tsi (Tsinan-Tsingtao) Railway is making more than sufficient profit to keep up its payments of principal and interest

on its Japanese debt. The Lung-hai Line recently announced through service, and trains are being operated daily over the completed sections of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Moreover it is expected that before the end of August through service from Shanghai to Mukden will be inaugurated on a schedule of approximately 72 hours. The distance is about 1200 miles. It will be the first time for many months that such a complete system of unified communications has prevailed in China.

Thus it is seen that in less than a year Sun Fo has begun to master a bewildering problem. From the chaos which he entered last November he has emerged securely holding the reigns of a well-coordinated ministry. True, he has hired foreign experts—Dr. Waddell, Mr. Mantell, Mr. Weir, etc.—to assist him in the solution of the enigmas that faced him. But all of these men were taken on one-year contracts, and though it is probable that they will be renewed, Mr. Sun already has demonstrated that his policy will follow his announced belief that the sooner the necessity for having foreign advisors associated with the Ministry is passed, the better it will be for China. Except when hired to perform specific tasks, no foreigners have been attached to the Ministry's staff. And one cannot but believe that the Minister's chief motive in contracting with the present experts has been to lend prestige to his campaign for securing a loan from the Consortium.

Perhaps the greatest immediate task before the Minister is that of bringing under its full authority the railways of Manchuria. At present all lines north of the Great Wall are under the separate management of the Committee on Communications, of the Three Eastern Provinces. One of the peculiar features of the present controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railway is that although the National Government is shouldering all the burden for an action the wisdom of which appears debatable, yet up till the present, so far as is known, it never has received a dime in revenues from the operation of that line. Presumably the Chinese share in the profits all have been paid to the Mukden Government. That the crisis brought about as the result of the dismissal of allegedly disloyal Soviet employees emphasizes to the Manchurian Chinese the necessity for closer cooperation with the Ministry of Railways must certainly be the hope of Sun Fo. With the Manchurian railways under the direct control of Nanking, China's position would be greatly strengthened, and her ability to defend the soverignty of the northeastern provinces ought to become a much more formidable thing. That is why Japan must feel uneasy as a result of the present situation. She realizes that it is bound to effect a real alliance between Manchuria and the rest of China and is quite aware that such an alliance will make more difficult the expansion of her interests.

It is scarcely sagacious to predict at this writing the outcome of the present dispute in Manchuria, but it is safe to say that, regardless of the result, the Central Government in the future will exert a much surer control in that region. Thus China's action, if diplomatic in no other way, has been a triumph in that it has shown the Mukden Government the importance of being united with the south. To the railway consolidation efforts of Sun Fo the situation has been truly helpful, for if it does not bring his Ministry full command of the Chinese Eastern Railway it is certain to establish for it an effective superintendence over other lines in Manchuria that are solely under Chinese ownership and operation. When this becomes an actuality, the Ministry of Railways, already maintaining the reality of regular services over all the lines in China proper, will have neared the accomplishment of the first of its important rehabilitation tasks: the placing of all Chinese railways under a central head, the supreme authority of which nowhere is disputed.

Preliminary Sino-Russian Conference Reported at Manchuli; Many Rumors Throughout Week

According to reports from Nanking, the first preliminary Sino-Russian conference is now being held at Manchuli. The exact object of this conference has not yet been made clear, and the persons representing the Chinese and Russian sides are not plenipotentiary delegates, but it is probable that the meeting is a significant one. It was stated in a *Reuter* message from Nanking July 31 that the two representatives had discussed the question of the time and place of a formal Sino-Russian conference.

China Recalls Officials

It was announced on July 24 that the Chinese Government had recalled all its diplomatic and consular officials in Russia, instructing them to return to China at once.

The wild rumors of engagements on the border have been gradually becoming rarer. Messages from Harbin received through Peiping stated on July 26 that the Chinese military leaders had announced that in case of a Russian advance the Chinese troops had been instructed to withdraw without resistance.

Chu Shao-yang, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Moscow, who was in Nanking recently, left there for Harbin on the evening of July 26, prepared to act as plenipotentiary delegate for China if the Soviet Government agreed to negotiate.

On July 29 *Reuter* reported from Nanking that it was learnt from semi-official sources that as Russia had refused to negotiate with China, the National Government was submitting the Sino-Russian issue to the League of Nations for settlement.

A *United Press* message from Washington dated July 29 refers to Secretary of State Stimson's insistence upon the restoration of the status quo on the C.E.R., and a hint that he had proposed to act as an umpire in the dispute.

The Preliminary Confab

Reports from the North state that following conversations at Changchun on July 24 between Mr. Melnikov, Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, and Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, Governor of Kirin, a Chinese delegation including Tsai Yun-shang, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Li Sha-jen, a director of the C.E.R., had departed for Manchuli.

A *Reuter* message from Nanking dated July 31 stated that the first preliminary Sino-Russian Conference was held at Manchuli the afternoon of July 30, Mr. Melnikov representing the Soviet Government and Tsai Yun-hsiang the Chinese Government.

A *Ta Chung* message from Nanking dated August 1 refers to a "second note" to Russia, and says that "according to well-informed circles" a dispatch of some kind was sent to Moscow the previous morning, and that Chu Shao-yang had been instructed to proceed to Harbin and get in touch with responsible Soviet authorities for a preliminary discussion of procedure for settlement.

Another message dated Peiping July 31 states that the discussions at Manchuli concerned the date and place for the holding of formal negotiations between plenipotentiary representatives of the Russian and Chinese Governments.

Neutral Zone Created

July 27 and 28 the Chinese and Russian forces facing each other along the border withdrew from their front

lines, creating a neutral zone fifteen or twenty miles in width, in order to avoid clashes between the troops. Some reports declared that the Chinese were withdrawing in apprehension of a Mongol incursion from the west which might cut off their retreat.

Toho reported on July 27 that the general strike on the C.E.R. was ended.

A *Reuter* message stated that the Chinese were steadily tightening their control of the railway, and Mr. Lu Yung-huang had asked for the transfer of 350 Chinese officials and experts from other Chinese railways to Manchuria to replace the ousted Soviet employees.

It was reported on July 28 that 730 Russians, employees of the C.E.R. and of the Customs House at Suifenho, had been dismissed from the service by the Chinese authorities concerned and escorted across the border into Russian territory.

Activities of "Whites"

On July 25 a *Reuter* message from Moscow referred to a semi-official statement issued there, detailing the activities of "White" Russian emigres acting with the direct support of the Chinese authorities. On a number of occasions these "Whites" are stated to have crossed the frontier to blow up railway bridges and powder magazines, and for other destructive purposes.

A number of these were captured between July 17 and 20 crossing the frontier in the Amur region, sixteen being tried, sentenced to death, and executed, the number including one Duganov, who is said to have been connected with the Chinese army staff at Mukden, which had released him from a Russian prison where he had been confined for banditry, and one Bashkarov, said to have been a police agent in the Harbin Intelligence Service who had lately been engaged by the Chinese army staff for the formation of detachments for incursions into Soviet territory.

The most extraordinary story so far circulated is a story attributed to a report from Chang Hsueh-liang to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the Marshal apparently having gotten his tale from "White" Russian sources), of a young "White" colonel who gathered together some 300 Russians, crossed the border and took the small border town of Chitalichi, then proceeded to Chita and turned the defence force there against their commander.

Other Stories

Further stories of the same cloth are to the effect that a brigade of the Soviet forces stationed north of the Amur River turned over to the "Whites" on the 19th instant, and that another force of 1500 "Whites" is concentrating in Outer Mongolia awaiting a suitable opportunity to advance against the "Reds."

A rumor in Tokyo was to the effect that over a hundred men were killed or wounded in a clash between Red and White Russians at Iman, north of Vladivostok, on July 28.

An extraordinary report from Harbin through *Ta Chung* said that "over 20,000 well-equipped 'White' volunteers, commanded mostly by officers of the former Imperial Army of Russia, is now reported to be concentrating in the Amur region with a view to making that part of Siberia into an autonomous Russian territory. The 'Whites' are reported to be loyally supported by the peasants throughout the entire eastern part of Russia."

The report states further that the Soviet authorities are handicapped by the destruction of a part of the Ussuri Railway by the "Whites," preventing them from carrying on a campaign of suppression against the latter.

The Kellogg Pact

The introduction of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact coincided with the Sino-Russian dispute, and in response to a telegram from Mr. MacMurray, American Minister to China, informing him that the Pact had come into effect, Dr. Wang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied on July 29 as follows:

> "Please accept my sincere thanks for your telegram of July 27 informing the National Government that the Treaty for the Renunciation of War signed at Paris on August 27, 1928 became effective on July 24, 1929.
>
> "The people and Government of China have always stood for peace and the outlawry of war and they unite with me in voicing their confident hope that through the coming into effect of the aforesaid treaty the peace of the world will be preserved and safeguarded.
>
> "The good tiding contained in Your Excellency's telegram under reply is all the more welcome to the people and Government of China and is a happy vindication of their stand in the present temporary deadlock between the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In pursuance of their traditional love of peace and their belief in the efficacy of reason as against the delusive persuasions of war, the people and Government of China have continued to maintain an unswerving attitude of peace in the spirit of the aforesaid treaty and declared their willingness to arrive at a settlement with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by pacific means.
>
> "The coming into force of the aforesaid treaty therefore strikes a very sympathetic chord in the hearts of the people of China, and in the name of the National Government I have very lively pleasure in extending our heartiest congratulations upon the consummation of an epoch-making treaty that was so auspiciously sponsored by Your Excellency's Government."

Disbandment Conference at Nanking

According to announcements the National Disbandment Conference held the inaugural ceremony for its convocation, on August 1, at 8 a.m. in the Central Party Headquarters at Nanking. The first general session of the conference was reported to have been held that afternoon.

The chief proposals before the conference are the reduction by 50% of China's approximately 1,600,000 soldiers and the limitation of monthly military expenses to $13,000,000. A general program for the effecting of military reorganization and disbandment throughout the country, embodying proposals formulated by the Preparatory Committee, was drawn up by Zau Lih-tsz, Chief Secretary of the Conference. His agenda was submitted first to Chiang Kai-shek and, in addition to problems of reorganization and disbandment according to a *Kuo Min* report, included the following:

(1) Formulation of a scheme of military preparedness against Russia, which, however, should not be incompatible with the general reorganization and disbandment program.

(2) Abolition of the post of Route Army Commander or Army Corps and the return of various military units to their original garrison posts so as to facilitate the carrying out of reorganization and disbandment measures in the various disbandment districts.

(3) Investigation into the actual strength of various units and the quantity of arms and ammunitions.

In a circular telegram issued July 31 to the various Divisional Brigadier and Battalion Commanders directly under the control of the Central Authorities, Chiang Kai-shek instructs that reports of the actual number of soldiers and officers be immediately submitted to the impending Conference.

So far it has been announced that these military leaders have arrived at the capital, for the purpose of attending the conference: Generals Chien Ta-chun and Koo Chu-tung, from Hankow; General Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government; General Tang Sheng-chi, commander of the 5th Route Army, Liu Chen-hua, commander of the 11th Army; Chu Shao-kwang, chief of staff to General Yen Hsi-shan; Chow Tai, director of the Third Disbandment District; and General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government. Telegrams announcing that they are on their way have been received from the following: General Han Fu-chu; General Ma Hung-kwei; General Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the 8th Route Army and General Liu Chih, Commander of the 2nd Route Army.

Cathay Hotel in Sassoon House Opened Thursday

At a reception, dinner and dance held Thursday evening, the Cathay Hotel held its formal opening, many hundreds of Shanghailanders attending. The halls of the hotel were brilliantly illuminated and all of the numerous modern features of the hotel on display. Occupying the upper storeys in the newly opened Sassoon House, at the corner of Nanking Road and the Bund, the hostel is one of the finest in the Orient and affords most of the conveniences available in the better hotels in the West. It is under the management of E. Carrard, an experienced hotel man whose reputation is said to extend over a long period of service in many establishments in Europe. G. F. Warner is his assistant, Signor Jules Pala is maitre d'hotel and is assisted by Signor Pietro Beiletti, both of them being well-known in Europe, according to the management. An American dance orchestra has been imported from New York and will be under the direction of Henry Nathan. H. E. Arnhold, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and chairman of the board of Arnhold & Co., Ltd., is also chairman of the Cathay Hotel Company.

Pick Case Closes; Agreement On Character of "Exposer of Bolshevism"

The Pick case, in which Eugene Pick, alias Kojevnikov, Cliegel, etc., is on trial with Maurice Levitsky and one Gordin, charged with fraud and several counts of forgery, came to a close this week in the Shanghai Provisional Court, when the last evidence was brought in and the prosecutor and defence attorneys made their final arguments in the case. The matter is now in the hands of the Court for decision, and the case has been adjourned *sine die*.

Counsel for the defense asked for acquittal for their respective clients on the ground of lack of evidence. Police Prosecutor Bryan asked for conviction of the defendants Pick and Levitsky, emphasizing particularly the first-named, as blackmailers and criminals of the worst type, and pointed out that they need not necessarily be convicted on the original charges, but that the Court could find them guilty on other charges at its discretion.

On one point there was striking agreement between the Police Prosecutor and defence counsel—Pick's character. Both agreed that this former correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, "exposer of Bolshevism," British spy and C.I.D. informer, author of the now discredited book "China in the Grip of the Reds" (two years ago widely distributed by the *North-China Daily News* as propaganda against the Chinese Nationalists and now suddenly "out of print") is a man of the very worst type. Defence counsel declared that his ugly record did not prove him guilty of the present charge, however, while the Police Prosecutor emphasized this record as indicating his probable guilt. Attorney Schuhl is representing Pick, Messrs. Luchich and Seddon the second accused Levitsky, and Dr. Fisher the third accused Gordin.

Photographers' Testimony

Upon resumption of the case on Wednesday, July 31, Police Prosecutor Bryan stated that the police had now found the photographer who had taken the picture brought in as evidence.

Leave was granted Major Holcomb to sit as counsel for Chang, the complainant.

Employees of the Chung Hwa Studio gave evidence with regard to taking the photograph of the document brought in last week. The document had been complete, with nothing scratched out, and nothing was scratched off the plate when same was given to their customer.

Chang On Stand Again

Chang, for whom a summons was issued last week, was put on the stand and severely questioned by the Court. Asked if he knew the meaning of his oath, he said he did. He admitted having turned the negative over to the police, saying he had just found it. He had sent it in voluntarily, without being asked to do so by the police.

Asked about his previous denial that he had the negative, he said that when the Court had asked about it he had searched for and finally found it,—in his own house. At the time he told the Court he could not find the negative he had felt angry at having been defrauded and had torn away the words he did not wish to see. Asked why his anger had not led him to break the negative, he said he had kept it in the hope that he could find the man again. He admitted having scratched words off the negative, this having been done a day or two after the dinner which was to have been given in September last. Asked what the obliterated words were, he told a lengthy story about Pick having said that the consular officials wanted to know his occupation, etc.

The Court now insisted upon a direct reply to the question, Chang having failed to reply to any question yet put, whereupon witness stated that the words were: "This is to certify... (my own name) is hereby authorized to conduct a night club....." When Pick gave him the paper however it was with two names, Nien and Chang. He had told Pick this was not right,—it was to be in his (Chang's) name alone. Levitsky had taken Nien's name from a name-plate on Nien's house.

Asked a third time for the words scratched out, Chang said these were "Mr. Nien Chu-ling and T. Z. James Chang, citizens of Shanghai, are..." (the legible words following being "hereby authorized to conduct a night club at No. 3 Thibet Road for a period of four months, i.e., from 10th of September till the 20th of January 1929"). Chang said he did not know why Nien's name was on it. The Court handed Chang a paper which he had given the police as the original words, but from which Nien's name was omitted. He admitted it as his.

Perjury By Complainant

"You told one story here and a different one to the police," said the Court. Chang replied he had given the police the words which should have been on the paper.

The Court told Chang he must tell the truth. What he had said today did not agree with what he had said previously. The Court showed witness the Chinese Criminal Code, Articles 179 and 180, dealing with false statements, malicious accusations, and forged or altered evidence. Chang said that at the last hearing he had only testified as to what had been agreed with Pick, but this time he was telling the truth.

The Court said they had wanted the negative as evidence: Why had he scratched these words out? Chang answered that these were Nien's name and his own, and Nien had nothing to do with it. He had told Pick that Nien's name should not be on, but Pick had said it was better as Nien was a more reputable man. On the following day Pick had agreed to leave Nien's name off.

The Court asked witness to read Article 184 of the Criminal Code, providing that the punishment for offenses against the articles previously mentioned could be reduced or remitted if the guilty party confessed his own guilt before judgment is final in the case involving his false charges.

Chang responded that the defendant had made this paper and took his money away from him, and he would swear to it. The Court could sentence him to any punishment.

Judge Chao stated that according to Article 184, if witness would now tell the truth the Court would reduce or remit his punishment. "Today I have told the Court nothing but the truth," said Chang fervently.

"I am afraid your name was not on the document", suggested the Court. Chang insisted that it was,—in company with Nien's. He repeated the words he said he had scratched out. "I am afraid that so many words could not be inserted there," said the Court. Chang said he was not quite certain about the "T.Z." before his name.

The Court suggested that the man who "had really been defrauded" was Nien, not Chang. Witness denied this.

Attorney Schuhl asked that in view of his misstatements in Court witness should be committed for perjury. The Court said that this would be decided after the present case was disposed of.

Nien Was Not Defrauded

The witness Nien, Chang's associate, was put on the stand. Chang, he testified, was his friend. Questioned by the Court, he said that defendant had never cheated him of money, neither had he ever given money to Chang and asked him to give money to those people. "If none of your money was taken why does your name appear on the photograph?" "My name does not appear on the photograph." Chang's statement being quoted to him he said Chang had not shown it to him. "Was it that these people cheated you of money and you did not want to sue them yourself and asked Chang to sue?" "No." He insisted that everything he told the court was true.

The Court said the attorneys could start arguments. Prosecutor Bryan here rose to point out that the water-mark on the paper in question was the same as that on the British consular paper.

The Court limited the attorneys to an hour and a half each. Mr. Schuhl opened, with Mr. Pan as interpreter.

Attorney Schuhl Argues

In opening, the attorney said that he would first discuss the character of the complaint, of the witnesses, and the motive behind the prosecution: why should the police prosecute; then the nature of the documentary evidence; concluding with the weight to be given the evidence.

The first evidence showing bad faith on the part of the police was the nature of the charges. The first charge, filed May 23, was that defendant caused one Chang to deliver to him $12,000 with intent to unlawfully appropriate same to himself. At this time the police had the part of photograph known as Exhibit A. Prosecutor Bryan had said "money received to get a permit to run a gambling den," though he had since modified this statement. Pick had made sensational charges against the S. M. P. in court, and five days later the police came with five additional charges of forgery, misuse of

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Saving 250,000 Lives

BY EDGAR SNOW

"AND so this," I remarked somewhat bitterly, "is what foreigners in Shanghai refer to as the 'so-called famine!'"

My companion was Mr. O. J. Todd, in charge of the engineering operations connected with the digging of the *Sa Tao Chu* irrigation canal, an important project now under construction in Suiyuan province by the China International Famine Relief Commission. We were walking through the streets of Saratsi, streets that were alleys of death.

"But why the so-called?" asked Mr. Todd, stepping over a skin-draped skeleton in which a faint agitation told that life still loitered, as though waiting for an unseen hand to order it to shuffle away forever.

Before answering him I stopped to take a photo of a withered young woman who was frantically burrowing a hole into a little mound of earth, digging for the roots of a leafless, almost limbless, dust-coated tree that somehow had managed to escape complete dismemberment.

"Because," I replied, "they have been hearing this famine story for so many years that it now affects them no more than the beggars' plea from the sidewalks of Shanghai. Because they have been told by the eternal skeptic that all the money they donate eventually finds its way into the hands of provincial militarists, who use it to plan wars against each other and further denude the country. Finally because none of them ever comes up here to see for himself just how absolute is the destitution of these people. It is only because I am from Missouri that I am here myself."

"Your last statement is true, at any rate," said Mr. Todd. "You are the second foreigner, excepting famine relief workers of course, who has been in this district since we began to function."

For some time we walked through the city. Mr. Todd was busy making notes in the little black book he carried ever with him; I was occupied with registering my own impressions. In few instances does the Chinese village present what might be called a savory appearance. Even the rich cities of the Yangtse are ever depressing experiences for the foreign visitor. But a stroll through one of the famine-shrouded towns of China's far northwest leaves one with a gone feeling below the heart. No one could witness the scenes in Saratsi, for instance, without recognizing that the atheists have much on their side.

During normal times the city's population is about 40,000. Since the famine began, following the drought that has now spread over four years, the figure has jumped to over 100,000, most of the new arrivals having come into the city during the last three months. The news has gone out that relief has come at last.

In the Northwest Famine Belt

Saratsi is well within the famine belt. About 500 miles west of Peking, it formerly was one of the wealthiest trading centers of Inner Mongolia. Even after Suiyuan became one of China's Special Administrative Districts, Saratsi prospered, and its importance grew when the Peking-Suiyuan Railway was pushed near to it, about six years ago. But in 1924 began the long delinquencies of the Rain God. About the same time there occurred the first of the conflilts between the North China warlords, conflicts which eventually succeeded in so crippling the railway and generally impoverishing upper Shansi and Chihli that these avenues of relief were closed to the sufferers from the drought.

For a long time the world has know that the northwestern provinces of China have been severely touched by famine. Five years ago, when reports of the catastrophic landslip in Kansu reached the inlands of civilization, men began attempts to alleviate the tortures of the *miserables*. The American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the China Inland Mission, and various famine relief organizations conducted campaigns for funds to carry on their humanitarian efforts at life-saving on an unprecedented scale. Kansu has never recovered from that great phenomenon, "when the mountains walked," and wrought desolation to millions of Chinese farmers and their families. For the most part the relief workers have been impotent to render any aid. Drought, the locusts, floods, bandits and civil war have supplemented each other in extending the horrors over an area which it appears that all the gods have forsaken. Today the demon Famine has spread his fingers over practically all of Kansu, Shensi, good portions of Honan and Shansi, and much of Suiyuan and Sinkiang. Latest estimates of the China International Famine Relief Commission state that between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 are now, or shortly will be, utterly destitute.

The great problem which has faced those who would aid these hungry millions, that of transportation of supplies, seems at last nearer to solution. The militarists, so we are told, have laid down their arms. The workers for the earthly salvation of sufferers are to be given full cooperation in their every effort. No more wars, no bandits, no confiscation of famine relief supplies, no more of the disheartening indifference which has rendered inefficate all attempts to bring succor on the wholesale scale that the situation demands.

Difficulties of Bringing Aid

Even had China been at peace during these years it would have been extremely difficult to carry out the necessary program of relief measures. No railways touch within three hundred miles of the wide plains of Kansu and Shensi, where the famine is at its height. Supplies must be transported by mile cart, or in a few instances by motor car, when the roads are not too impossible. Over a great portion of the country to be sustained only camel caravan and pack mile could be utilized in transporting grain. It is estimated that each month no less than 48,000 tons of wheat and kiaoliang, the principal grains being used by the C.I.F.R., would be required to feed all of the victims. To move such a quantity of provisions it would take about 1200 freight cars, which is considerably more than the present available goods-wagon rolling stock on any railway of China. The very enormity of these estimates make the situation seem incredible to anyone who has not actually been a witness to at least part of the great famine tragedy.

Realizing that to bring help on such a huge basis as mentioned above would demand facilities and assistance that it was foolish to hope might be secured, the Famine Commission has proceeded to follow out a scheme of partial relief. The workers naturally turned their eyes first to the only affected district which is touched by a railway. It is on the borderlands of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway then, that the Famine Commission, which is a consolidation of several relief organizations formerly working independently, is today accomplishing one of the greatest single tasks it has yet undertaken. From Saratsi, where this article opened, the Commission is directing a "resusitation campaign" which will save the lives of 250,000 people.

Saratsi is near the center of the southeastern corner of the Special Administrative District of Suiyuan. There are three such districts on the Mongolian-Chinese border: They were created a number of years ago for the purpose of effecting a closer unity between China and its nominal possessions of Inner and Outer Mongolia. The other two are Chahar, which includes the important Mongolian strongholds of Tolonor and Urga, both now under strong Soviet influence, and Jehol, north of Chihli, which forms the lower end of the richest regions of Eastern Inner Mongolia.

Suiyuan Severely Afflicted

While all three districts have suffered from famine, Suiyuan is decidely most severly afflicted, and it is in the area around Saratsi that the ravages have left their most ugly scars. In examining this city, I learned that what was before me was typical not only of much of Suiyuan, but also of that vast stretch of desolate land to the southwest, in Kansu, Shensi, and western Shansi and Honan.

I had not been very long in Saratsi before I began to wish, for perhaps the first time in my life, for a great deal more money than I shall ever possess. Money, as a means of attaining power in a materialistic world, never has appealed to me very greatly. But here, facing the evidence of what gold, well-spent, could do, I hungered for the opportunity of washing the hopelessness from the feverish eyes of the multitudes that swarmed round me. They did not beg. Not one of them, not even the sack-of-bones children, called after me for a spare copper. It struck me as peculiarly ironic that not even once was I

SCENES IN FAMINE-STRICKEN SUIYUAN

Soup in sight! These famine sufferers in Saratsi have just been hired by the C. I. F. Relief Commission to work on the *Sa Tao Chu* irrigation project. The tags indicate that they are to receive their first week's pay in advance —5 catties of precious grain. Most of them have not eaten for days.

"China's Yellow Dragon", the *HuangHo*, at the point of intake for the *Sa Tao Chu* Irrigation Canal, now being dug as a famine relief measure in Suiyuan.

Left:—Every hour brings into Saratsi scores of starvation victims such as this fellow, who had just finished a walk of 12 miles from Taosuhao, when the photo was snapped.

Below:—Not bandits nor loafers, but peace-loving, industrious farmers of China's northwest, reduced to pauperism by 4 years' drought. Photo taken at Paotao, Free Soup Kitchen.

asked for alms in this city where obviously nearly everyone was in desperate need, whereas from experience I knew that it was impossible to walk a hundred feet along any boulevard in prosperous Shanghai or any other coastal city without being tagged after by at least one outrageously opulent beggar. More than anything else, perhaps, this fact impressed me with the stoicism of these people. They are fundamentally fatalists. Famine is no new trick of God to them. Their fathers before then knew it, and so did their fathers' fathers, through many generations. Unless relief had come to them from the outside, they would have sat here and died, after methodically having eaten, with extreme conservatism, everything that, under the widest category, could be said to contain a dram of nourishment.

For many blocks—seated in doorways, on curbstones where there were any, or on top of the wrecks of houses, or merely lying exhausted in the gutters—the streets were bordered with men and women and children in the last reaches of starvation. I took one picture of a family group that had just arrived in Saratsi that day, having spent a week in tramping across the dusty, semi-desert country to the southwest. They had all lived in the same country village, and before the drought theirs had been a happy existence, as happy existences go among Chinese farmers. There were four sons who had each owned a dozen mow of land, which more than provided for the needs of his family. Adjoining the farms of his children was that of the father, who was proud of his brood, and thankful for the fruitfulness of the soil. Then the rain ceased, the land dried up, and season followed season when their crops were scarcely worth harvesting. Finally came this last year when the ground hardened like one great sheet of pottery. To keep from starving, they ate their seed grain. An opportunity came to sell their women and girls to wealthy Chinese in the east, and rather than watch them starve to death, they agreed to the transaction.

The father, whose face was seared with pain, still had a bright gleam in his eyes—just a trifle too bright, I thought. His sons and grandsons clustered round him, screwing up their faces into hard little bunches of wrinkles, as though they could not quite comprehend that the fate which they so long had awaited, might yet be averted. In their hands they held little wooden rice bowls, or tin cans, or battered tea pots. They were waiting for the Salvation Army Free Soup Kitchens to open, and it was difficult to understand how they could sit there so quietly, so patiently, anticipating what would probably be the first bowl of decent food that they had tasted for weeks. Looking at them I was astonished at the tenacity with which men are sometimes endowed. It was possible to trace almost every bone and every vein in their bodies. They stood out in clear relief. It was almost unbelievable that human beings could survive with so little flesh clinging to their frames.

One, a fellow of about twenty-eight, the ghost of a once powerful man, was particularly piteable. The muscle had dropped away from his broad shoulders and stout arms; one could have joined the fingertips of one's two hands around his waist, and encircled his biceps with the thumb and forefinger of one hand. They all wore such rags that the greatest mystery was how the countless tatters managed to hang together as one garment.

The "So-called Famine"

We passed by three bodies, naked except for loin cloths, lying prone on the street, their mouths agape, and busy flys beginning the work which the dogs and buzzards soon would finish after the corpses had been placed in the usual shallow graves outside the city walls. A moment later we came to a picture that was surely the most heart-wrenching I have ever seen. A little boy, scarcely six years old, sat beside an old man, either dead or in the last moment of earthly life. The child was thickly coated with dust and filth—and nothing else. He was pushing against his father's side (for that was who the withered frame undoubtedly represented), and with all the effort of his emaciated twisted young body, he was exhorting him to sit up, and to speak. I walked over to the spot, knelt down beside the child and put my hand on the old fellow's pulse. There was no response. His heart, too, apparently had ceased beating. Gently pulling the bewildered infant away from the body, we took him with us, and I saw to it that at least one empty stomach was well fed that day.

As scenes almost as saddening as this continued to repeat themselves, I began to wonder if the Commission could ever restore strength and health to so much physical debris. I saw dozens of young and middle-aged women, whose uncovered breasts hung flat against their jutting ribs. Numbers of children, who had been kept alive on weeds and herbs too long, showed the awful signs of the famine disease. Their faces were puffed like bloated sausages, and in color their skin was like stagnant water. Their eyes, in which lingered no trace of the alert curiosity so characteristic of Chinese children, were watery and were sometimes almost obliterated by the bags of mottled flesh that surrounded them.

"And so this," I said more bitterly than before, "is the 'so-called famine!'" Mr. Todd looked at me, nodded, and went on writing notes in his little black book.

"Ping Tiao" Markets

We rounded a corner, passed through a crumbling moon-gate and entered the Commission's "Ping Tiao" Compound. In a corner of the main courtyard, fenced in by a high wooden barrier, stood several hundred Chinese, each holding a basket or a sack or a receptacle of some kind. A "Ping Tiao", I learned, is a grain market, but one of an uncommon sort, for here wheat and kiaoliang are sold at half the prevailing price, and the Famine Commission loses 50% on every catty it sells. At the time I visited "Ping Tiao" (which means "level price"), the wheat and kiaoliang, and also some millet were being sold at about .10 a catty, the latter being equivalent to about one and one-third English pounds.

For some time we watched the transactions taking place here. The line of waiting purchasers never dwindled. Some came in with a tea cup and a few coppers, and were sold enough for a few bowls of broth. Others, who obviously had treked in from the country with the family's hoarded savings entrusted to them, bought a month's supply and happily marched away under a fulsome sack or two. These purchasers naturally were of better appearance than the street loiterers, who waited for free aid. They wore clothes not quite so ragged, and they showed fewer evidences of having suffered from privations. But all appeared anemic, underfed. If they had been beggars on the avenues of America not many could have passed them by unheeded.

After a while of this we went round to the Salvation Army Free Soup Kitchens and there saw in mass array, our wasted specimens of earlier acquaintance. The narrow *hutung* was packed solid with tottering humanity. We were obliged to detour and come into the kitchens from the rear. For several minutes before we arrived at the huge open kangs, of forty or fifty gallon capacity, the odor of steaming millet floated round us. How cruelly appetizingly it drifted on the air! What a torture it must have been to these unfilled stomachs whose owners waited outside, supremely composed. I looked across the surface of the sea of dark, gaunt faces. Wherever I met an eye, it attempted to smile back at me, as if to say, "Yes, what funny looking creatures we all are!" Oh, the magnificent, the abiding, the unsurpassed sense of humor that enables the Chinese to laugh at himself, no matter how perilous his discomfiture, even, in truth, though he be facing death itself! There are many graces the Chinese lack, but surely one of them is not a sporting nature!

"How many of those kitchens are operating?" I asked Mr. Todd.

"There is one in connection with each grain dump."

"And how many grain dumps?" I pursued.

"Well, just now we have five large stations, where "Ping Tiaos" are operating on full schedule. Besides the one here, which is our central base of supplies, we have distributing depots at Suiyuancheng, capital of Suiyuan, at Taosuhao, about 50 miles north of here, and at Matachao and Paotao, to the south and west." I asked how many people were being helped by each of these stations. Mr. Todd said that they were distributing about 30,000 catties of grain per day, and that they estimated each catty is sufficient to food five persons for one day.

"That figure includes the grain used by the soup kitchens, I suppose?" It did.

Free Relief Discouraged

"But compared to the bulk total the soup dispensaries use a negligible amount." Mr. Todd said. "We find the Chinese can get much more out of a catty of grain themselves than we can by making soup so that we discourage this free relief as much as possible. Besides, those who are so destitute that they only can be helped in that way are usually too far gone for us to be of much aid to them. Our grain supply is limited; the rail-

way can only furnish us with indifferent transportation. It is better to save the lives of those who have a chance of pulling through than to waste the wheat on these poor creatures that could only hope to recover after weeks in a first class sanitarium." Rather a callous way of looking at it, perhaps, but logical, undeniably logical.

"You have yet to see the best work we are doing up here," continued Mr. Todd. He referred to the *Sa Tao Chu Canal*. "Grain distribution is all right; it is necessary and important," said the engineer. "But after all it is merely a fist temporarily placed in the breach of the dike; a relief for the effect without touching the cause. If we can help these people to help themselves it will be of vastly more far-reaching benefit than all the free soup kitchens in China. That is what we hope to accomplish with the *Sa Tao Chu* Canal."

Then he proceeded to give me facts and figures till my brain, already weary with trying to adjust myself to this land of the scourge of God, refused to assimilate. Perhaps if we sat down somewhere—? We did—we sat down in the rear end of a bucking Ford that raced us out across a broad plain, a plain from which great folds of thick, dry dust rolled over us. I understood why the Chinese back in Saratsi were so extraordinarily dirty. It would be impossible to live in this country for a day without collecting at least an acre or two of the grainy, choking powder-loam in all of those places that an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist takes such delight in excavating.

Five, ten, fifteen—twenty li we drove across this treeless, cropless, waterless plain. During all that time Mr. Todd kept up his string of facts and figures. Well, I suppose one gets used to the dust; it certainly didn't seem to bother the Chief Engineer. By periodically digging the soil from my ears—I could never quite understand why with such a vast territory to spread over, it would choose my ears to lodge in—I managed to hear most of what the dynamic, enegertic, famine-fighting, canal-digging Mr. Todd was saying.

A "Ditch" to Flood 400,000 Acres

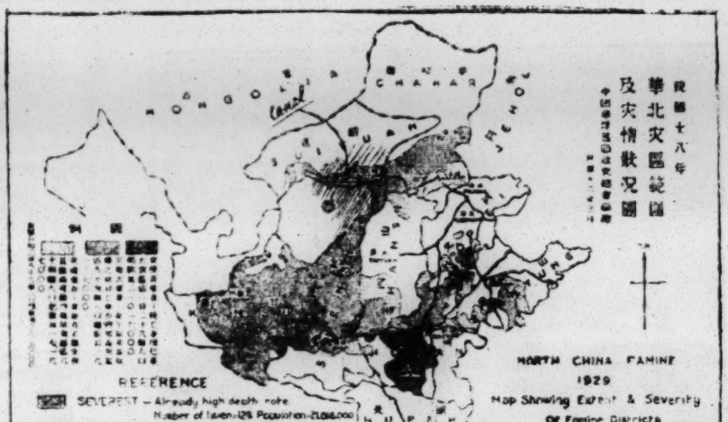
This country over which we sped, at the unhead-of rate of fifteen miles an hour, was formerly some of the most productive soil in China. With ample water, it can at any time be turned into a great fertile basin. The Commission's scheme, which was really suggested first by the Chinese, is to build a canal from the Yellow River, which flows about 15 miles from Saratsi, to a point 40 miles to the southeast, on the Black River. The latter, which is at present, and has been for many months, practically a dry bed, will be used as a channel for another 20 miles, to a second point where the stream will pour its volume back into the Yellow River once more. The intake is near a town called Dunko, about 20 miles west of Saratsi. Here the ditch will be 60 feet wide and about 18 feet deep. Before it reaches the Black River it will taper to 40 feet wide and in depth be about 10 feet. The topography between the intake and outlet being very flat, it will be easy to extend laterals for a distance of about five miles on each side of the canal, so that altogether a territory of some 400,000 acres will be brought under cultivation as a result of this project.

"That amount of land," kept up Mr. Todd, "can grow crops sufficient to feed the entire population of Suiyuan, some 5,000,000 people. There need never be any more worry about famine in this region when my little ditch is finished!"

Eventually a line of buildings came out of a storm of dust and our guide announced that we had arrived at "Delousing Station Number One." Yes, a "delouser" is exactly what you think it is. Having heard its purpose I immediately became uneasy and began to wish for some of those natty elastic armbands to make the ends of my clothing louse-proof. I noticed with amusement that my Chinese friends, who had come with me from Peking, also began to look uneasy, and fold their arms as a protective measure.

Mr. Todd remained talkative. One of the most practical ways of rendering famine aid is through labor relief. This was what the canal digging was doing. Approximately 40,000 men would be at work when operations had fully opened; at present only 15,000 had been enlisted.

"We pay them," said the engineer, "in grain. They are given an average of 30 catties a month, of which most of them use but about a fifth. The rest they request us to deliver to their families. The grain paid to these men is, of course, included in the estimate I have already quoted to you of the total amount we supply."



Famine by Provinces. Dark area in Suiyuan is part to be irrigated by *Sa Tao Chu* Canal.

"We Learn About Delousing"

We entered the delousing compound. About two hundred Chinese laborers sat, or stood, in one corner of the inclosure. Around their necks hung necklaces of paper twine, at the apex of which was a long wooden tag, painted with Chinese numerals. On one side of the compound was a half-demolished church, a Catholic church which had been raided by bandits, who robbed it of its ecclesiastical possessions, drove the aged priest from his little village, and then methodically crashed each of its forty-eight glass windows. Probably for some superstitious reason they had not touched the crucifix, and each of the figurines at the stations of the cross remained unmolested. One of the Chinese who was going through the delousing process had been a parishioner, and he volunteered to tell of how the ten-feet bandit Mo, a notorious scoundrel—but that is another story. I was speaking of delousing. . .

The Chinese in the courtyard were naked, except for their identification tags. If I had been startled by the wizened faces and limbs I had seen back in Saratsi, how much greater was my astonishment upon seeing these bodies in the *ensemble!* Verily, they were nothing but the bones of men, over which taut sinews formed a thin covering that was little more than transparent! Legs no longer held form or curve; where the joints were there bulges of knotted tendons gave the appearance of deformity. The thighs were scarcely thicker than the shanks, and around the latter one could have slipped a child's wristlet. Great hollows there were where rice-filled stomachs had been. Sharp, protruding clavicles continued the story of undernourishment, and from them hung limp, lifeless arms, like sticks dangling from the straw-dummy of the cornfields. A few did not appear quite so near death, but not one of them looked as though he could carry a fifty pound weight for fifty yards. And yet these men were going to work!

When I expressed doubt concerning the delousing victims' ability to labor, Mr. Todd reassured me:

"These men are not really as weak as their physical appearance suggests. Even in normal times the average Chinese laborer has no surplus weight. Most of these fellows have not lost more than fifteen or twenty pounds. Furthermore, they are all given examinations by our doctors before they are put to work. And no one drives them; they set their own pace. Since they are paid on a per unit basis of work, there is no objection if they choose to take a dozen rest periods during a day. After a week of steady eating, it is amazing how quickly they come back."

The "Director of Delousing"

We were introduced to Dr. Ingram, who at that moment emerged from what I promptly dubbed the crematory. It is there that the lice go to die. Swathed in heavy khaki from his ears to the wrapped trouser ends at his ankles, the honorable Director of Delousing, with his white-bearded face, over which had gathered a gener-

ous coating of dust, was almost as wierd a sight as his victims. Dr. Ingram was a retired missionary, and he had come up to this parched, famished country to take a rest! He was anxious to initiate me into the mysteries of delousing. I permitted myself to be led to his scene of operations.

"Of course you know the reason for this performance is to avoid the spread of typhus among our workmen," he said. "At present about one out of every three deaths in the famine district is a typhus fatality. The fever is transmitted from person to person by the typhus louse, which is found more frequently among the Chinese than any other race. Naturally, in districts such as this, where there is scarcely enough water to drink, let alone bathe, the parasites thrive. In encampments such as ours, it is highly essential that they be annihilated."

Dr. Ingram showed me the long racks where the men deposit each article of clothing. Having divested themselves of this, they are then carefully examined to make

Above:—Near Saratsi a famished Chinese lad, en route to a relief station, stops to drink at one of the road-side water troughs used by cattle—that which still survives. Note the skeleton-like appearance of back and arms. Road in distance built by famine workers.

Left:—Saratsi Street Scene. Famine victims who have drifted into the city, following the spread of news that relief had arrived. Hundreds of these are in line in the streets, waiting for soup kitchens to open.

Right:—Roofs sold to buy grain. This is all that remains of one corner of a once busy little town near Dunko, in famine-stricken Suiyuan. The houses have been almost demolished and their roofs knocked down, in order to sell supporting timbers for money to buy grain.

Left:—"The healthiest looking specimens in Saratsi." That was the way the famine workers described these hungry wanderers, who had just entered the city. They had deserted their farms, far to the south.

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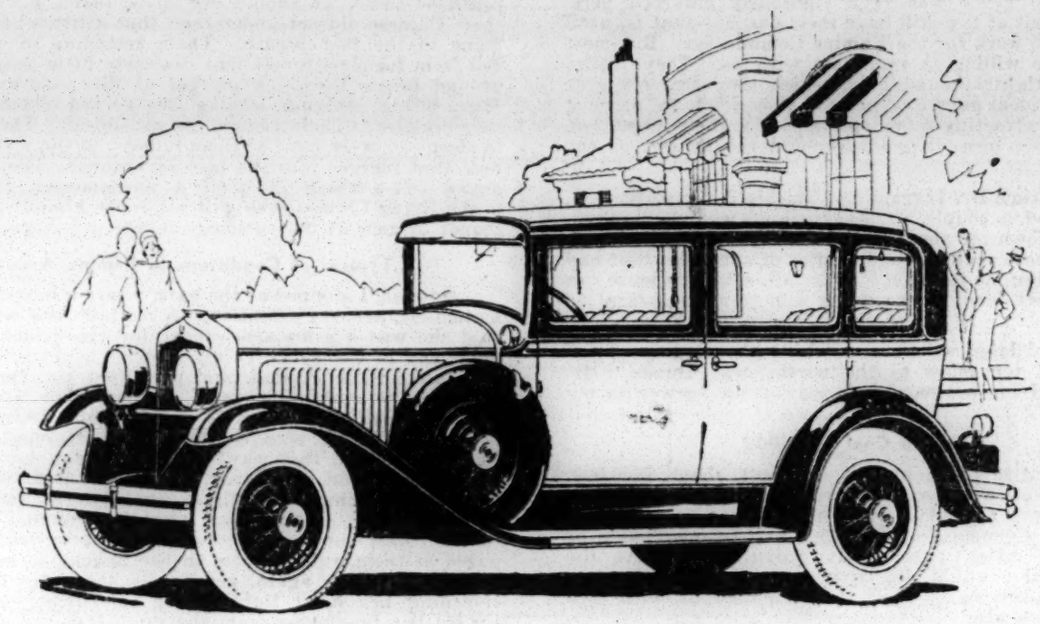

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sure that none of the "creatures" cling to their bodies, after which they are ordered to wait for the fumigation process to be completed. Their clothes are carried on hooks into the furnace-like adobe structure, under which roars a fire which keeps the room at a temperature around 200 degrees, a heat which the detestable little germ-carriers cannot endure. They drop to the almost red-hot floor, sizzle, and expire.

"We also insist that the heads of all the men be shaved," said Dr. Ingram. "Sometimes the reactions to this are highly amusing. Several have preferred death by starvation to the loss of their locks. Althiugh pigtails officially were supposed to have been outmoded long ago, the measure never was very vigorously enforced here. About two out of five still have their queues—that is, until they come to work for the Famine Commission. But most of them are willing to cooperate with us. They realize that their tightly bound hair, which they scarcely ever wash, is an ideal parasites' nest; if they don't, we prove it to them by extracting a few specimens for their inspection, much to their own discomfiture, and the delight of the onlookers."

By the time Dr. Ingram had finished his explanations, I had wound a couple of handkerchiefs round my neck, had rolled down my sleeves, and already was beginning to wonder if those really were the bites of sand-flies that had been bothering me so much. After all, a typhus louse can jump six feet, and its wound is almost always fatal to Occidentals.

An hour later we were watching the digging operations, about ten miles to the north, near Dunko. Mr. Todd was giving me more information, in answer to my questions:

Canal to Cost $650,000

"The entire canal project will cost about $650,000. Of this amount we have succeeded thus far in appropriating only about $500,000. Half of this was furnished by the Famine Commission; the other half by merchants of surrounding cities, particularly Suiyuancheng. At the latter city, the capital, we have received full cooperation from the government, which has supplied us with considerable cash also.

"One of the features of this canal is that it will remain the property of the Famine Commission until all the debt on it has been paid back from the revenues. Our contract with the government states that we are to have charge of the collection of tolls until the canal has paid for itself. This is an agreement much to be desired from our standpoint. It will enable us to operate at low fees, giving the people a chance to get back on their feet before taxing them for the water. It will assure the upkeep and maintenance, something which the Chinese, if it were placed in their hands, would never bother about. We estimate that it will require about eight years to pay off the debt, at the low fees we intend to charge, so that by the time the ditch finally is regressed to the local authorities, the people should be prosperous and well able to meet whatever new demands are made upon them."

During the succeeding days I spent in this famine country I had numerous other opportunities to witness the great battle that is being staged between the dread ravager and its brave opponents, the Relief Commission. At Paotao about fifty miles from Saratsi, an ancient town of Inner Mongolia, one can watch the "Ping Tiao" depots doling out catty upon catty of the precious golden granules that mean the difference between life and death to these people. Some of the incidents I witnessed there were more moving than anything the drama has ever been able to do to me.

A "Temple of Starvation"

Similarly, when I visited Suiyuancheng, the deep pathos of human pain and bewilderment impressed me, depressed me as it never had done before. In the capital city I ventured into the precincts of an ancient Manchu Temple, the *Hsung Fu Chi*, once among the most celebrated shrines in the northwest. The roofs had fallen in. Cerulian tiles lay in broken heaps in the filth littered courtyard, as though forming memorial mounds for the gods who had fled from the ruined altars within. The dazzling sun beat down on the archaic stone blocks that paved what was the Road to Heaven, and stifling dust rolled in heavy layers over the broken walls to thicken the mantle of desuetude that spread over the once royal scene. In one of the subsidiary buildings a temporary soup kitchen had been installed, and outside, amidst dust and flies, and under the full glare of the desert sun (for the Gobi is just over a nearby mountain range) were several score of Chinese whose only evidence of being alive was in the fact that they sat instead of lay upon the scorching stone-flagged arena.

I am trying very hard not to, I hardly think it would be possible, to exaggerate the awfulness of the condition of these poor spent bodies. This group were refugees from the country distiets, who had come into Suiyuan a few days earlier, when the knowledge had reached them that relief had come, now that the militarists had emancipated the railway, and the new governor had driven the bandits from the province. How the will to live does persist! Most of us would believe that if we ever came as near death as these, we should beg to be taken quickly. But these Chinese did not understand that attitude; they were game to the last breath. Their remnants of garments fell from formless torses into shapeless little heaps on the ground beside them. A myriad of flies swarmed round them, biting, stinging, leaving swollen red blotches where they crawled. Their victims did not object. They seemed to sleep—or were most of them lulled into the unconsciousness that merges into the last adventure? They took no notice us—a thing in itself a phenomenon, for where is the living Chinese who will not rouse himself from any stupor to gaze at the curiously featured foreign devils?

Typical of Conditions in Famine Area

Outside, I stopped at the gate, where a bundle of rags, motionless, held my attention. A mother—one would have said she was a grandame except for the infant that lay nervously in her arms, vainly seeking nournishment—hid her face on the ground, and permitted the flies a bevy of insects to explore her rags. I opened her hand, which was clenched. The knuckles and the joints were swollen—or was it merely because they had so little flesh on them that they looked that way? Into her palm I placed two silver coins, and shook her, gently at first, then more vigorously. Finally she lifted her diseased face, and I understood why she had kept it on the ground. I pointed to the coins, but she did not seem to comprehend. She gazed at them, rubbed them in her fingers, looked at me, then at the coins again, and finally shook her head and, clenching her hand tightly over the silver, once more turned her face away from the sun. I moved along.

To realize that conditions such as this are prevalent, are typical even over all the famine area, which covers about a fourth of the territory of prodigious China—that is the most appalling thing of all! In the *Sa Tao Chu* Canal project the C.I.F. Relief Commission is saving 250,000 lives. But what of the other twenty million or more to whom the famine workers have not been able to render any important aid? Will they succeed in reaching them with supplies before it is too late? Even if all conditions were favorable to the movement of grain, even were it possible readily to purchase sufficient quantities of wheat and millet and kiaoliang from Manchurian markets, even if the Commission had unlimited funds with which to work, it is doubtful if they could hope to save more than half the number who now draw ever nearer to the valley of death. Relief investigators themselves conservatively estimate that 2,000,000 people will have died before the end of this year, as a result of the four years' siege of China's dark terror. Others place the figure much higher. Certain it is that nothing less than an immediate international response to the appeals for help, coupled with a willingness to cooperate from the Chinese government, can save starvation on a scale unparalleled in this century.

And yet, there are these in Shanghai who continue to refer to the misery in China's far northwest as the "so-called famine," and even write letters home advising their friends not to be taken in by all this "starvation propaganda!"

Suiyuancheng, Suiyuan, S.A.D., July 4, 1929.

Miniature Race Riot On North Szechuan Road

An accidental collision between a Chinese servant and a member of a Japanese navy patrol on North Szechuan Road last week resulted in a small riot between Japanese and Chinese in this district. The story is that a Chinese, jumping off a street-car, stepped on the foot of one of the patrol, who slapped or struck him, and in response to his heated protest took him into custody. A crowd assembled demanding his release, and fights began between the Chinese and Japanese in the neighborhood. Several persons were roughly handled. Settlement police were called out, and patrolled the streets for some hours. The servant was released after a short detention.

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

Nanking Would Also Develop The Social Side

BY EVA CHANG

The International Club of Nanking

While the outside world has heard much about the establishment of a new Capital for the Chinese Republic, the construction of the "Chung-shan" model highway and the imposing Sun-Yat-sen Memorial and Mausoleum on Purple Mountain overlooking the new Capital, very little has been said about the development of other phases of the life in the city. This article, therefore, with deal will the recent opening of the Nanking "International Club", a purely social organization which it is hoped will provide a center or gathering place for Chinese and foreign officials, business and professional men, and residents of the city generally.

Then in addition to the opening of the International Club, Nanking recently established another organization, the "Officers' Moral Welfare Club," which it is hoped will provide a social meeting place and a place for study and recreation for the officers of the National Army. This organization was formed several months ago and already has developed a place for itself in the life of the Capital. The accompanying pictures will serve to give some idea of Nanking's social activities as centered in the International Club and the Officers Moral Welfare Association.

Nanking, the newest capital in the world, may yet have to wait a few years before she can be called an up-to-date capital. Others may boast of being "the cleanest," "the largest," "the most beautiful" capitals in the world, but Nanking in her unpretentious setting is taking the lead of them all in bringing together persons of different races and nationalities residing under the shade of the Purple Mountain into a close bond of fellowship by inaugurating the International Club. To those who are from colleges in America an International Club may not be an unfamiliar name. It will remind them of college days because in America the International Club has always been a college or university institution. It may not be amiss to state that there is not a second International Club in the world that can claim on its membership list the names of important government officials, foreign diplomats, college professors, business men, and journalists.

The need of international fellowship and a recreation center in the capital had long been keenly felt by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a few others. By Christmas time last year, they definitely proposed the inauguration of an International Club. They set themselves intensely to work and an organization meeting was subsequently held on January 31 which was attened by some eighty persons. The following persons were elected members of the Board of Directors of the Club: Dr. C. T. Wang (President); Mr. W. M. Hewlett, British Consul-General, (Vice-President); Mr. Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Secretary); Mr. E. B. Price, American Consul (Treasurer); Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, Minister of Education; Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor; Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways; Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance; Mr. Liu Chi-wen, Mayor of Nanking; Admiral Chen Shaokwan, Vice-Minister of Navy; Dr. W. Wagner, German Consul at Canton but then German Charge d'Affaires; Mr. I. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General; Dr. Ling Ping, and Messrs. F. L. Bessell and Chang Fu-yung.

The Club is financed by issuing 250 debentures of $100 each bearing an interest of five per cent per year. They will be redeemed by annual drawings, at the rate of not less than ten debentures each year. Up to the time of writing more than half of the debentures have been taken.

The former German Consulate which is now the property of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was selected as the Club home. It was agreed that the Ministry would undertake all the repairs on the house and then rent it to the Club at $250 per month. When one came into the city from Hsiakwan last winter before the Chung San Road was open to traffic, he would notice a dilapidated house next to the American Consulate. The eaves of the house were nearly falling off, the windows were half gone, the gate was broken, the grounds were littered with bricks and rubbish, the lawn was overgrown with weeds. It was a wierd looking house and exactly fitted the picture of a haunted house described in fiction. Now it is

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The dining room which can be used as a dance hall

gone. In its place stands a renovated and dignified looking residence. A big fountain inside the entrance stands in front of the house. The grounds are shaded by tall and stately pine trees. There are three well constructed tennis courts one of which is reserved for beginners. A hand ball court and a ladies' croquet and hockey court will be ready for use in a short time. The spacious lawn on the south side of the house serves as a delightful place for lawn cinemas. In time a golf course will also be mapped out.

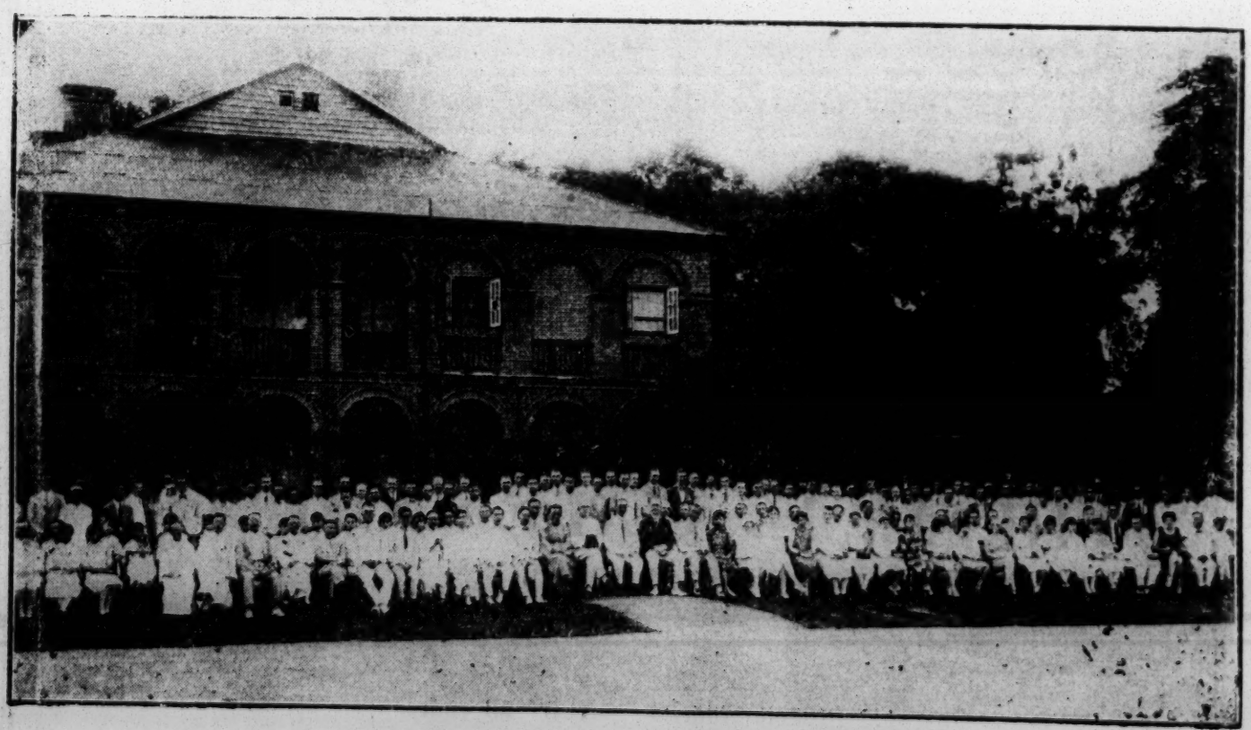
The house is surrounded by verandas on two sides and a terrace on the third side where afternoon tea is served. The ground floor consists of offices for the secretary, Mr. Lee Chung-fan, a billiard room, a bar and cold drinks counter, a check room, a card room and a dining hall that can accommodate forty guests at one time. The last also serves as a ball room, an oak floor having just been fitted in. A shower bath house will soon be put up at the back of the main building.

Rooms are provided on the second floor for hostelry service. They are simple but artistically furnished. Rates for room and board are from $165 to $250, per month, members of Club being accorded 10 per cent discount. Besides the hostelry there are two beautifully furnished parlours on the second floor, one for the men and one for women.

The Club house was formally opened on July 1 by Dr. Wang. More than two hundred persons, including high government officials, members of the Consular body and one distinguished guest in the person of M. Henrik de Kauffmann, the Danish Minister. The program consisted of moving picture fire works, dancing, and music which was furnished by the Municipal and the Chinese Naval Bands. It was topped by a dinner at which Dr. Wang delivered the speech on the opening of the Club. "There is a definite reason why we should all support the International Club," Dr. Wang emphatically pointed out, "It is the noble aim of the Club which reads, 'to promote international friendship through recreation and social intercourse.' Therefore, we may frankly say that when we support the International Club we are helping to promote international friendship. An English writer once said, 'East is east and west is west and ne'er the twain shall meet.' If the author of this quotation were here with us tonight he could not but confess the falsity of his theory. As we are now living in an age of international cooperation we must not close our doors and be sufficient unto ourselves. On the other hand, we must as members of this Club, strive together toward the goal of international friendship."

Mr. Hewlett and M. Kauffmann also spoke. Three ladies were also called upon to speak. The Club has now about 100 members representing five nationalities, Chinese, British, American, Japanese and German.

Nanking July 19, 1929



Grand Opening Day of the International Club of Nanking

Sun-Maid Raisins

Contain Iron and Sugar

List of Chinese Internal Loan Issues Outstanding on July 1, 1929.

Compiled by **E. KANN and J. BAYLIN.**

PEKING ADMINISTRATION:

Name of Loan	Issued in	Amount authorised	Amount issued	Outstanding July 1, 1929	Rate %	Interest payable	Secured by	Denominations	Issue price	Repayment and general remarks
**7th Year Long Term Loan of the Republic of China	1918	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	$38,250,000	6	June. 30 Dec. 31	Russian Boxer Indemnity	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10,	100 *	Between December 1928 and June 1938, $ 2,250,000 half-yearly
o Chinese Government 6% Consolidated National Loan	1921	$80,000,000	$54,392,229	$39,162,406	6	June 1 Dec. 1	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $50, $10, $5	100 *	Between December 1921 and 1930 1921-1924 $ 2,719,611 yearly 1925 $ 4,351,378 1926 $ 6,527,067 1927-1930 $ 8,158,834
Ditto, 2nd series	1921	$25,600,000	$25,600,000	$25,600,000	6	Jan. 1 July 1	Not definitely secured	ditto	100 *	Between 1931 and 1935
Chinese Government 7% Consolidated National Loan	1921	$13,600,000	$13,600,000	$ 8,160,000	7	Feb. 28 Aug. 31	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10, $5 $1	100 *	Within 10 years from August 1921 1921-24 $ 680,000 annually 1925 $ 1,088,000 1926 $ 1,632,000 1927-30 $ 2,040,000
Ditto, 2nd series	1921	$ 8,800,000	$ 8,800,000	$ 8,800,000	7	Mar. 31 Nov. 30	Not definitely secured	ditto	100 *	Between 1931 and 1935
8% Bonds for refunding Internal and Foreign Short Term Debts (96 million Loan)	1922	$96,000,000	$56,391,300	+$56,391,300	8	Jan. 31 July 31	Salt Surplus, or Customs Surplus	$1,000, $100, $10,	84 up	January 1923—1929: Half-yearly redemption of: 1 at $ 2,255,652 4 ,, $ 3,947,391 4 ,, $ 4,511,304 4 ,, $ 5,057,217
**Chinese Government 8% National Loan of the 14th Year of the Republic	1925	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$12,300,000	8	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	German Boxer Indemnity	$10,000, $1,000 $100	88	Half-yearly $ 900,000 during 1928-1929 $ 1,050,000 ,, 1930-1933 $ 1,500,000 ,, 1935
TREASURY NOTES:										
11th Year Treasury Notes secured on Salt Surplus	1922	$14,000,000	$14,000,000	$ 3,500,000			Salt Surplus			(Not calling for interest, which have at once been deducted from issue price).
**Special 8% Treasury Bonds of the 12th Year of the Republic	1923	$ 5,000,000	$ 5,000,000	$ 3,500,000	8	May 31 Nov. 30	Russian Boxer Indemnity	$10,000 $1,000		By half-yearly drawings of $ 500,000, starting on May 31, 1928, ending November 30, 1932.
**Special 8% Treasury Bonds of the 13th Year of the Republic	1924	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 700,000	8	May 31 Nov. 30	Ditto	ditto		By half-yearly drawings of $ 100,000, as foregoing loan.
Spring Festival Special Treasury Bills of the 15th Year of the Republic	1926	$ 8,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 8,000,000	8	Jan. 31 July 31	Consolidated Loan Service	$10,000, $1,000	—	By half-yearly instalments from July, 1928 to January 1932 2 @ $ 700,000 2 @ $ 800,000 2 @ $ 1,000,000 2 @ $ 1,500,000
7% Famine Relief Internal Loan 1920	1920	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	7	May 31 Nov. 30	Not definitely secured	$10,000, $1,000, $100, $10, $5	90	By 4 semi-annual drawings of $ 1,000,000 each, ending November, 1922. Defaulted.

* These bonds were exchanged against other previous issues at par.
O Exchanged against the first year Loan bonds at the ratio of $ 40 : 100.
+The second portion (Japanese) is for yen 39,608,700; it is classified under foreign loan obligations.
**Secured on Customs Revenue.

NANKING ADMINISTRATION:

Name of Loan	Issued in	Amount authorized	Amount issued	Outstanding July 1, 1929	Rate %	Interest payable	Secured by	Denominations	Issue price	Repayment and general remarks
TREASURY BONDS:										
*2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds, 1st (Shanghai) issue.	1927	$30,000,000	$30,000,000	$ 6,000,000	8.4%	Monthly	2½% Shanghai Customs surtax	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	$ 1,000,000 monthly, ending December, 1929
*2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds, 2nd (Shanghai) issue.	1927	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	9.6%	Monthly	2½% Shanghai Customs surtax	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	$ 1,000,000 monthly, beginning January, 1930 and ending April, 1933.
*2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds, (Tientsin issue)	1928	$ 9,000,000	$ 9,000,000	$ 6,300,000	9.6%	Monthly	2½% Tientsin Customs surtax	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	$ 300,000 monthly, between October, 1928 and March 1932
*17th Year Treasury Bonds secured on the Rolled Tobacco Tax (1st issue)	1928	$16,000,000	$16,000,000	$ 8,500,000	9.6%	Monthly	Rolled Tobacco Tax	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	$ 500,000 monthly, between April, 1928, and November, 1930.
*18th Year Treasury Bonds secured on the Rolled Tobacco Tax (Second issue)	1929	$24,000,000	$24,000,000	$22,560,000	9.6%	Monthly	Rolled Tobacco Tax	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	$ 480,000 monthly, April, 1929, to March, 1930. $ 600,000 monthly, April, 1930 to November, 1930. $ 960,000 monthly, December 1930 to January, 1931.
*18th Year Famine Relief Treasury Bonds	1929	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$ 9,500,000	8%	June 30 Dec. 31	Customs receipts	$10,000, 1,000 $100, $10,$5	98	By 20 semi-annual drawings of $ 500,000 each, from June, 1929 to December, 1938.
*18th Year Customs Surplus Treasury Bonds	1929	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	$39,480,000	.4%	Monthly	Increased Customs duty	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	By 62 monthly instalments of $800,000 each (covering interest and capital redeimption) beginning June, 1929, ending July, 1934.
INTERNAL LOANS:										
8% Internal Loan of the 17th Year for Military purposes	1928	$10,000,000	$ 6,000,000 $ 4,000,000	$ 9,500,000	8%	June 30 Dec. 31	Stamps Tax of all China	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	By 20 semi-annual drawings of $ 500,000 each, from June, 1929, to December, 1938.
*8 %Internal Short Term loan for the Rehabilitation of the country	1928	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	$36,000,000	8%	June 30 Dec. 31	Special tax on Kerosene and Gasoline	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	88 to 90	By 10 semi-annual drawings of $ 4,000,000 each, from December, 1928 to June, 1933.
*7th Year Short Term Currency Bonds of the National Government of China	1928	$30,000,000	0,000,000	$29,100,000	8%	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	Portion of former German Boxer Indemnity	$10,000, $100 $1,000	92	3.5% at each of the first six half-yearly drawings; 10% at each of the following 7 half-yearly drawings 9% at the last drawing, on September 30, 1935.
17th Year Long Term Currency Bonds of the National Government of China	1928	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	2½%	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	Customs surplus revenues	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10 $5, $1	100	By 40 semi-annual drawings of $ 1,125,000 each, from March, 1934, to September, 1935. Issued for refund of unredeemed Hankow banknotes of 1926/27.
*18th Year Troop Disbandment 8% Internal Loan	1929	$50,000,000	$50,000,000	$50,000,000	8%	Jan. 31 July 31	Customs revenues	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10,$5	98	By 20 semi-annual drawings of $ 2,500,000 each, from January, 1939.
LOCAL LOAN ISSUES:										
*Hopei Province Short Term Loan for Haiho Conservancy Work	1929	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,900	9.6%	Apr. 20 Oct. 20	8% of effective 5% duty collected at Tientsin	$10,000 $1,000	100	From October 20, 1929, to April 20, 1939, by means of 20 half-yearly drawings of $ 200,000 each.
Wuhan Special Municipal Area's Internal Loan	1929	$ 3,000,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	9.6%	June 30 Dec. 31	Municipal taxes collected at Wuhan	$1,000, $100, $5,$1	?	Between June 30, 1932, and December 31, 1936, by means of 10 half-yearly drawings of $ 150,000 each.
Nanking Special Municipal Area's Internal Loan	1929	$ 3,000,000	3,000,000	$ 3,000,000	7%	June 30 Dec. 31	Municipal taxes and income from Municipal properties	$1,000, $100, $5, $1	not under 95%	By means of 10 annual drawings to be held at Nanking, beginning from December 31, 1930, ending December, 31, 1939, of $ 300,000 each.

*Secured on Customs Revenue.

The Cost of Living of China's Masses

BY BORIS P. TORGASHEFF

(Continued from The Review for July 13)

We may now bring to the attention of the reader several known attempts to record the budget of Chinese industrial workers. The most complete and reliable essay on this subject we find in a number of works written by M. Thomas Tchou, at one time Director of the Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution. Basing on the prices of commodites for 1922, he compiled the two following typical average budgets of industrial workmen in Shanghai, which are of continued interest till now, if we take into consideration that from 1922 to 1928 inclusive the general average prices have risen only by 15.2 percent (Bureau of Markets Price Indexes).

A. The monthly budget of unskilled workmen

Items.	Single		Family of 5 persons.	
	Dollars	%	Dollars	%
Food	5.45	46	11.10	52
Clothing	1.19	10	2.13	10
Lodging	1.73	15	2.78	13
Fuel	0.47	4	1.92	9
Transportation	0.71	6	0.85	4
Sundries	2.25	19	2.56	12
Total	11.85	100	21.34	100

B. The monthly budget of skilled workmen

Items.	Single		Family of 5 persons.	
	Dollars	%	Dollars	%
Food	7.32	38	15.06	42
Clothing	2.31	12	3.94	11
Lodging	3.09	16	5.02	14
Fuel	0.57	3	2.51	7
Transportation	2.12	11	2.15	6
Sundries	3.85	20	7.17	20
Total	19.26	100	35.85	100

"The China Year Book" for 1924, also dealing with statistics two years old, gives the following typical budget of unskilled workmen in Shanghai, which eloquently shows how insignificant are all his other expenses beside what he spends for food.

Budget of Shanghai common workmen
After "China Year Book", 1924

Items.	Annual expenses	Monthly expenses	%
	In Mex. Dollars.		
Food	78.00	6.50	55.7
Shoes & socks	12.00	1.00	8.6
Clothing	12.00	1.00	8.6
Hats	2.00	0.17	1.5
Blankets	6.00	0.50	4.3
Lodging	6.00	0.50	4.3
Total	116.00	9.67	—
To this, however must be added at least $. 2 a month for the transportation & sundries ommitted in "Ch. Y. B. that is	24 00	2.00	17.0
Final total	140.00	11.67	100%

This budget of Mex. $ 11.67, with our correction for transportation and sundry expenses, is very close to the above given estimate of Thomas Tchou of Mex. $ 11.85 a month paid in Shanghai in 1922 to common unskilled workmen. Since 1926, including 1928, the prevailing minimum wages of common workmen have risen in Shanghai up to Mex. $ 15 a month and their budget we find illustrated by George Sokolsky in his survey of labour conditions in Shanghai, published in "The China Year Book" for 1928. He mentions that at the wage of Mex.$12 a month only a single person can exist, while the monthly earning of Mex. $ 15 allows the workman to have a wife without her earning anything, as it may be seenfrom his following table:

Budget of Shanghai workmen after George Sokolsky

Items.	Family of 4 persons, when hushand earns $15 and wife $12.		Family of 2 persons, with 1 person earning Mex.$15 a month.	
	Mex. $	%	Mex. $	%
Rice /1 & ½ pcl. respectively	8.00	—	5.00	—
Vegetables	4.00	—	4.00	—
Condiments	1.50	—	1.00	—
Total for food	13.50	64.5	10.00	66.6
Clothing	2.00	9.5	1.00	6.7
Lodging	2.00	9.5	1.50	10.0
Fuel	1.50	7.1	1.50	10.0
Tobacco & entertainments	1.00	4.6	—	—
Sundries	1.00	4.7	1.00	6.7
Total	21.00	100%	15.00	100%

All the above given details are rather scarce, incomplete and, sometimes, too contradictory to enable us to make a definite deduction what is the actual normal budget of a Shanghai single unskilled workman and in what form it may appear if he earns only just enough for bare necessities. Until the Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs collects and checks up more exact details, we may venture the following estimate:

By the end of 1928, the price of rice reached in Shanghai Mex. $ 11 a picul. One-quarter of a picul is required by one person for a month, that is Mex. $ 2.75. Vegetables and other foodstuff, estimated in 1926 by G. Sokolsky at Mex. $ 6.50 for two persons, now will cost 10 per cent more according to the Price Index of the Shanghai Bureau of Markets, that is Mex, $ 3.05 per month per person. In this way we may assume the total monthly mininium cost of food in Shanghai, in 1928, to be about *Mex. $ 5.80 per person.*

For clothing (we always speak of unskilled labour) all of the three above mentioned estimates are close one to another, ranging from Mex.$1 in 1924 to Mex $1.19 in 1926, and, on the average, there is practically no increase in prices. To this we must add the Mex. $ 1.17 mentioned by the China Year Book for 1924 of the monthly cost of shoes, socks and hats, which will make the total cost of clothing range from Mex. $ 2.17 to Mex. $ 2.26.

As for lodging, a common coolie may find sleeping accomodation now, as it was in 1926, for 50 cents a month, and permanent abode for Mex. $ 1.50.

Summing up the above figures, we may compile the following minimum budget of a Shanghai single common workman, reflecting the conditions of 1928:

Items.	Mex. $ per Month	
	From	To
Food	5.80	5.80
Clothing, etc.	2.17	2.36
Lodging	0.50	1.50
Total for food, clothing & lodging	8.47	9.66

The other expenses, as fuel and transportation, under circumstances, may be nil in the case of common coolies. On the other hand, they may amount, as Mr. Tchou mentions, to 47 and 71 cents a month respectively. To all this, however, we must add from Mex. $1 to Mex. $2.25 for sundry expenses, and thus, our complete, but, naturally, only approximate estimate comes to he following:

Summary estimate of the budget of Shanghai single workman

Items	Mex. $ per month	
	From	To
Food	5.80	5.80
Clothing	2 17	2.36
Lodging	0.50	1.50
Fuel	Nil.	0.47
Transportation	Nil.	0.71
Sundries	1.00	2.25
Total	9.47	13.09

Even as the minimum, our estimate is rather conservative as at the present time the usual wage required in Shanghai by a single common coolie averages Mex. $ 15, and only in exceptional instances when we find in some backward industries coolies working at wages lower than $ 10. As the re are wages as low as Mex.$7, we may understand that on such low earnings coolies lead nothing but semi-starvation existence.

Of much interest is the survey of the cost of living of Peiping working masses, ably compiled by professors Sidney

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D. Gamble and J. S. Burgess in their "Peking. A Social Survey". Although published in 1921, this excellent work covers, by now rather old statistics, as far back as 1917-1919. Since that time, the purchasing power of the dollar, according to the estimate of the Committee on Social Research of the Nankai University, decreased by 30-35 per cent, and, with this correction, it may be useful to mention here some of Mr. Gamble's observations.

According to the Peking Police census of 1917-1919 the minimum budget of the "poorest part" of the Peking population averaged:

a. For a family of 2 adult persons:	25 coppers a day, or Mex. $ 66 a year, or Mex. $ 5.50 a month, or Mex. $ 2.25 a month per an adult person.
With 35% increase, it averaged in 1928 to.....	*Mex. $ 3.04 a month per an adult person.*
b. For a family of 4 persons:	35 coppers a day, or Mex. $ 93 a year, or Mex. $ 7.75 a month
With 35% increase, it averaged in 1928 for a family of 4 persons...	*Mex. $. 10.46 a month.*

That the above figures are not at all exaggerated, we find in the "Bulletin" of the Peking Bureau of Economic Information, for 1928, where are often mentioned instances of common coolies of various professions hired at a daily rate of *15* and even *10 cents* on their own food.

Dr. C.G. Dittmer, in his authoritative essay "Estimate of the Standard of Living in China", 1918, states that is his social investigations in the rural neighbourhoods of Peiping he did not find any considerble difference in the standard of living between the local artisans and peasantry, and the artisans at Peiping itself. The peasant's total average income, if expressed in monetary value, amounted in 1918 to Mex. $ 90 to $ 109 a year for a family of 5 persons, or Mex. $8.33 a month. There were, however, registered by the survey farmers and artisans whose total annual income averaged only from Mex. $ 30 to Mex. $ 50 for a family of 5 persons, that is Mex. $2.50 to Mex. $ 4.17 a month.

Dr. C.G. Dittmer estimated, even in 1918, that the minimum for normal nourishment of a family of 5 persons and other elementary commodities must have amounted to not less than Mex. $ 70 a year, or Mex. $ 5.84 per month. This means that families living on a income ranging from Mex. $250 to Mex. $ 4.17 must have lived in semi-starvation.

On the basis of the 35 per cent increase in prices which took place for this elapsed period of ten years the minimum budget of a farmer or artisan family of 5 persons in the neighbourhood of Peiping should have been in 1928 not less of Mex. $93-80 a year or, on the average, *Mex. $ 7.81 a month.* Counting the three junior members of the family for one adult, we may be allowed to conclude that the artisans and farmers of the neighbourhood of Peiping can exist even now on a monthly budget of *Mex. $2.60 a month per adult per person.* If we take into consideration the assurance of Dr. Dittmer and Gamble that there is but little difference in the standard of living between these categories of the Peiping neighbourhoods and common workmen in numerous backward industries of Peiping itself, we may be allowed to assume that there are in Peiping, even now, many thousands of coolies existing on an average income of *Mex. $2.60-Mex. $3.00 a month.*

The general economic conditions and standard of living of working masses in the ordinary district towns of North China may be illustrated by the example of Chihli (now Hopei) province, for which we have the authoritative data of the Peking Bureau of Economic Information, relating to 1927, showing that in some district towns of this province, workmen can exist on a minimum wage of Mex. $2.50-3.00 a month, while the normal standard of living of common workmen amounts only to 15 cents a day or *Mex. $4.50 a month.*

Of much interest undoubtedly is very reliable, missionary information, which may be found in the "China Mission Year Book" for 1924, on the standard of living in the Wuhan region, that is in the towns of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang. This missionary publication says that according to the most careful investigation of the satndard of living in Wuhan, it has been found that there are families of 7 persons, 3 adults and 4 children, which exist on Mex. $12 a month, that is *on less than Mex. $3.00 per an adult person*, if counting even four children for one grown-up person. The missionary investigators in question underline that this is a clearly semi-starving minimum, while the normal cost of living for such size family should be at least Mex. $25 a month.

This latter figure coincides with the estimate of the cost of living in Hankow made by A. Ransome in his book "The Chinese Puzzle" in which he records his own observations in Hankow, in 1927. According to his data, a Chinese family of four persons, two adults and two children, may live in Hankow and Wuchang, without any acute suffering, on an income of *Mex. $27.46 per month*, exclusive of expenses on luxury and medicaments, that is on *Mex. $9.15 per month per adult person.* Summing up all the above analysed information we may come to the following conclusive deductions:

1.--Shanghai.

Skilled workman can, at present live on Mex. $20 a month if single, and on Mex. $25-Mex. $30 if with family of four persons.

Unskilled factory workman can live on Mex. $15-16 a month if single and on Mex. $23-25 with a family of four persons.

A common coolie is usually paid something between Mex. $12 and Mex. $15 a month, but till now there are in Shanghai much lower monthly earnings down to Mex. $7 a month, however a wage amounting to less than 10 dollars a month is already connected with semi-starvation.

2.—Tientsin. We have not had sufficient data to make any definite deduction, but we have come to the conclusion that the authors who affirm that the cost of living in Tientsin is similar with that of Shanghai have been overestimating it. There are many instances showing lower cost of living in this town.

3.—Peiping. Standard of living of working masses is almost twice lower than in Shanghai. Common workmen may live there now with their wives spending only Mex. $7.42 a month, while a family of four persons may exist on the monthly income of Mex. $10.46. Common coolies in many industries work on miserable earnings ranging from Mex. $3.00 to Mex. $4.00 a month.

4. Neighbourhoods of Peiping. Artisans and farmers, if taken in families of five persons, live now on the average income of Mex. $7.81, or something between Mex. $2.50-2.60 a month per adult person.

5.—Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang. While an adult common workman for his normal existence must earn not less than Mex. $9-10, there have been registered instances of familes of 4 to 7 persons living on a total income of Mex. $12-15 per month, and single common coolies working on a monthly wage of Mex. $3.00-5.50.

6.—Hired rural labour. Only in exclusive cases, farm-hands are hired on a monthly rate of as much as Mex. $10 for adult male and Mex. $6 for female, but such season work lasts only a few months. Usually farm-hands are hired on yearly contracts at the rate from Mex. $10 to $25 per year on employers' food, which comes to another Mex. $25 a year. This allows us to deduce that, on the average, the cost of living of an adult rural workman comes to something between Mex. $35-50 a year or Mex. $2. 91 to Mex. $4.17 a month; all these figures, however, relate not to a single workman but to a family of 4-5 persons.

This article should not be complete if we would not touch the question of the rise of general prices in China and the existing attempts to index them This important social task is, we may say it safely, in its infancy period. We have already mentioned the foundation by the Nanking Government of *the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Social Affairs*, which is going to devote its activity to the systematic assembling and compilation of statistics on cost of living, labour wages, etc, but this Bureau began its work only in November, 1928, and for the time being, probably, will concentrate its activities to Shanghai alone.

Owing to the absence of any summary of available statistical information on the actually existing level of prices, we may find many instances when even most serious authors on economics in China fall into the erroneous assumption that, since the end of the War, the general prices in China have gone up 150, 200 and even 300 per cent. Needless to say such statements are entirely groundless and misleading for the common reader who has not at hand the price indexes, issued some recently in Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton and Peiping. Modest as are these attempts they still are sufficiently convincing to prove that general prices in China are naturally growing but not at such pace as jumping 150 and 300 per cent, but approixmately from 55

TWO IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

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and

The Sino-Foreign Treaties of 1928, in English and Chinese.

Both books recently published by the

Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

The Organic Law of the National Government—consists of 24 pages of text with cover in colors, containing the picture of the late Dr. Sun. This book describes the form and organization of the Government and contains a chart showing the Government Committees, Price, including postage..... 50 cents.

The Sino-Foreign Treaties, 1928,—contains nearly 200 pages, with cover in colors showing the National Emblem. It contains copies, in English and Chinese, of treaties negotiated in 1928 between China and the following nations, America, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, and Germany, the treaties dealing with both the tariff and extrateritoriality. Price, including postage..... $ 1.00

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Shanghai.

to 63 percent, if we compare 1928 with 1913, for Shanghai, Tientsin, etc. and probably less than half of it if we take entire China into consideration.

First of all, we must mention *the Bureau of Markets* of the Ministry of Finance which monthly publishes in Shanghai prices and price index lists. We may give here in an abreviated form its following "Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Shanghai" ("Bulletin" February 1929):

Year	Cereals	Foodstuffs	Textiles	Metals	Others	General average
1913.....	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0
1920	126.2	128 8	148.2	150.0	206.7	150.2
1922.....	145.5	133.7	148 1	133.5	167.1	145.5
1924.....	142.5	155.0	157.3	161 0	153.9	153.9
1926.....	167 0	166.0	142.5	197.5	147.3	164.1
1927	171.1	176.4	146.2	197.1	165.2	170.4
1928.....	159.7	173.5	148.1	168.9	150.2	160.7
Increase in %	59.7	73.5	48.1	68.9	50.2	60.7

Another valuable source of information on the cost of living we find in the form of the *Wholesale Price Indexes* periodically published in Conton by the Canton Department of Agriculture and Labor which has as base the year 1913. As we may see from the following table, the general increase of average wholesale prices appears to be higher than in Shanghai:

Year	Rice	Food	Textile	Fuel & light	Metals & bldg matter	Others	General average
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0
1920.....	126.1	131.0	129 4	149.8	139.3	124.6	132.4
1922.....	147.4	145.7	137.0	179.0	156.8	132.1	146.6
1924.....	173.8	158.1	147.1	204.5	174.3	148.1	162.0
1926.....	182.6	168.0	152.7	232.6	174.7	175.5	171.8
1927.....	191.9	181.7	142.3	253.2	169.6	167.5	173.0
1928 Feb. ...	187.6	177.6	140.8	217.5	180.0	167.8	171.6
Increase in %	87.6	77.6	40.8	117.5	80.0	67.8	71.6

So far as the figures of the Canton Department of Agriculture and Labor for 1928 are not complete, we have to draw the attention of the reader to the average statistics for 1927 which show that the general increase of wholesale prices was in Canton higher by 5.6 percent than in Shanghai: 173.0 against 167.4. While other foodstuff has sustained almost the same increase of 81 per cent index numbers: 181.2 for Shanghai and 181.7 for Canton, the price of rice has, since 1913, increased in Canton by 28.7 per cent compared with Shanghai. Considerable as this increase may be for the working population, it is clear from the above figures that neither in Shanghai nor in Canton the cost of food and general prices have doubled or trebled since 1923, as some authors state.

The third exclusivery reliable source of information on the price indexes we find in Tientsin in the person of the Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research investigation by which covers the period from 1913 till 1928 inclusive. The Nankai index list gives commodity prices also at wholesale, but in the construction of it the Nankai Committee abandons the time-honored pre-war base 1913, and uses the year 1926* instead, which is considered as a quite normal year for the post-war period. The complete table of *the Nankai Index Number of Commodity-Prices at Wholesale in China* the reader may find in the May issue, 1928, of the "Chinese Economic Journal", but it will suffice to give here its abbreviated form, noting that the year 1926 is used for 100:

Year.	Farm products	Food.	Cloth & clothing	Metals	Build. materials	Fuel & light	Others	General average
1913	63.37	64.87	65.47	80.24	70.53	61.02	78.67	67.50
1920	79.42	83,40	104.33	133.61	81.88	75.71	83.17	89.48
1922	77.53	80.34	99.33	97.05	90 10	78.47	85.50	86.58
1924	88.31	88.74	109 70	97.65	93.89	84.10	89.76	93.41
1926	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927	105.31	106.92	99.96	100.79	96.04	101.52	108.11	102.96
1928	111.45	115.65	102.85	98.57	103.46	107.88	113.55	108.23
Increase in % from 1913 to 1928	75.7	78.3	57.1	22.8	46.6	76.8	44.3	60.3

Statistics regularly compiled by the Nankai Committee on Social and Economic Research are collected from various regions of North China, and this Committee evidently considers its indexes as typical for the entire north of China.

We are, however, inclined to believe that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining regular data from the interior, the Nankai index-number table reflects, at the time being, the situation not in the whole of north China but only in Tientsin, and,—to a certain degree,—in Peiping.

If true or not, the Nankai Committee's work is considered as the most authoritative, conducted by a competent scientific staff, and if we take the Nankai statistics conjointly with the above mentioned official registration of the rise of prices in Shanghai and Canton, we may obtain some definite idea of the true situation of the cost of living, at least in the three most important towns of China: Shanghai, Canton and Tientsin:

Per cent increase of commodity prices in 1927 compared with 1913

Note: Prices at wholesale. The year 1927 chosen as no complete figures available for 1928.

Commodities.	Shanghai Bureau of Markets.	Canton Dept of Agricult. & Labor.	Nankai Committee on Social Research.*	Avaerage increase over the prices of 1923
1. Cereals ..	63.2	91.9	66.2	73.7
2. Foodstuff.	81.2	81.7	64.8	75.9
3. Cloth & clothing..	50.0	42.3	53.6	48.6
4. Fuel & light	73.5	153.2	66.4	97.7
5. Metals ..	97.1	69.6	25.6	64.1
6. Building materials.	64.4	69.6	36.5	56.7
7. Sundries.	43.2	67.5	37.4	49.4
General average increase..	70·4	73.0	52.5	65.3

This table—so far it is based upon the information of the three above named quite reliable economic research institutions—indicates that the general wholesale prices in China, if judged by its three largest towns, rose since 1913 to 1927 by an *average of 66.3 per cent*, while purchasing power of the dollar fell, for the same period only from 51.0 to 57.8 per cent as in Tientsin-Peiping region and Canton respectively. In other words it means that for commodities purchased in 1927 the population of China was obliged to pay *from Mex. $ 1.51 to Mex. $ 1.65, instead of one dollar paid in 1913.* The general trend of 1928 was not an increase but a decrease of prices.

We believe all the above is quite sufficient to repudiate all the rash statements of various authors, claiming that the cost of living in China has doubled if not trebled, compared with the year 1913. It went up 73 per cent in Canton in 1927 but in Shanghai, the general prices increased by 1928 only by 60 per cent, in both towns chiefly due to the rapid increase of population, but the cost of living increased only by 52 per cent in the Tientsin-Peiping region where the population has been increasing more slowly. No doubt, the average increase of the cost of living in the interior of China has been much lower, but to what degree there is no documentary data in existence.

We may mention here as well, that since December, 1926, the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, then of Peiping, has been collecting and publishing monthly retail prices of important commodities for working class consumption in Peiping, and the year 1927 has been chosen as the base for the retail price index numbers. By the end of 1928 the said Economic Bureau was transfered to Shanghai, and it is not known whether that valuable research will be continued in Peiping or not. For the short period of the collection of those statistics no general deductions can be made, although some valuable information on that work was already authoritatively compiled by Ta Chen, in the "Chinese Economic Journal", September, 1928.

Among other interesting details given by Ta Chen, we find in his article the statement, relating to the period December 1926 to June 1928, that, on the average, a family of the working class uses in Peiping 16 articles of food which cost in six months 35 Mexican dollars, that is *Mex. $ 5.85 per family per month.* As a family is generally taken as consisting of 4 or 5 persons of which two are adult, and three children taken for one adult person, we arrive at the deduction that it was possible in Peiping to live in 1927 and 1928 spending on food for one person Mex. $ 1.95 only. The reliable reference of such an authoritative institution as the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information corroborates once more our previous assertion that, even at the present time, a common workman can exist in Peiping on such a low income as Mex. $2.50—Mex. $3.00 per month, and less than half of it in the interior of the country.

Shanghai, May 1928

*The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has abandoned 1913 and adopted 1926 as a base.

*For the first four months only.

*Our conversion in percentage from the Nankai Index.

Forestation in Kiangsu

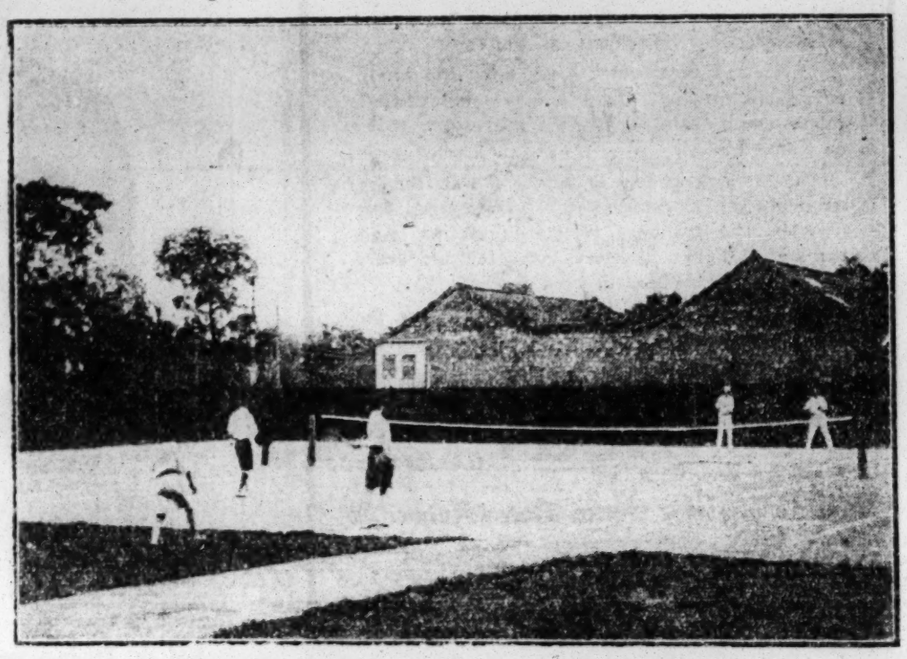
One of the most encouraging things the Provincial Government has done since moving here to Chinkiang is the forestry work. Early this spring the Government rented the Ren Chow Mission buildings in the suburbs of Chinkiang and started at once to make necessary preparations for the organization of a Provincial Forestry Department big enough to handle all the public and private forestry work now going on in Kiangsu, especially in the hilly districts along and south of the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad. D. Y. Lin, a forester of national fame, was invited to take charge of the work. Mr. Lin has been here two months and has already gathered around him over thirty men, all trained in forestry. They have started work on Mofu Shan, Tsinloong Shan, Wuloong Shan and Leung Shan stations between here and Nanking, covering an area of more than 40,000 mow. Since the climatic and soil conditions of Kiangsu are so favorable to reforestation by natural methods, the principal work in the four stations will consist of forest protection, and the Department has already started to train men for such patrol or protection work.

According to report the Provincial Government has decided to reconstruct all the southern hilly section of the provinicial city and to make a modern city of it. Anticipating that many trees will be needed to beautify the proposed modern city and the hills around Chinkiang, Mr. Lin has started a large nursery near Rev. Bovyer's Orphanage, one capable of turning out at least a million seedlings each year.

Perhaps the most interesting feature in the work which Mr. Lin has inaugurated for this province is that of drafting a set of rules and regulations governing temple forests and temple land and especially their management and their protection. Although these rules have just been made known to the monks, there has been a good deal of enthusiasm shown by both the local monks and the monks from some of the famous temples nearby. The local monks have already petitioned the Forestry Department for permission to start a ten-mow nursery in Hoh Lin Si in order to further enlarge their plantation. Some of the monks are now making plans to call a conference of temple representatives to be convened here in Chinkiang, for discussing the ways and means of helping the Provincial Government to put into effect some provincial forestry laws, and especially to encourage more planting around the different temples.

Mr. Lin is to be congratulated for the splendid work that has already been started for this province which needs forestry so very badly. It is to be hoped that he will be given a free hand to carry out all his schemes for this province.

T. K. Gee, Chin Kiang, July 28.



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Mr. He Tse-hua

郝子華字尙彬

Mr. He Tse-hua was born in Tacheng Hsien, Hopei province. In 1916 he graduated from the Army Medical School and was then appointed as military surgeon officer in southern China. During the fighting between Sun Chuan-fang and Lu Yung-hsiang at Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, he became chief of the field hospitals of the military commisariats at Changchow, Chingkiang, etc. When Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan was Commander-in-Chief of Army at Anhwei, Mr. He was engaged by Gen. Chen as Chief of the Military Surgeon Division. He organized the Health Training Institution with the aim for developing the knowledge of the military surgeons in the army.

Upon the uprising of the National Revolutionary Army, he was appointed as Surgeon-General and concurrently Chief of Field Hospital of the National 37th Army Corp. Having been recommended, Mr. He was promoted as Chief of the Board of Surgeons of the Military Council. As reward for his excellent service in tre Northern Expedition in 1928, he was appointed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as concurrently head of the Commission for the rehabilitation of Wounds. For the organization and the development of the national military surgeons, Mr. He first convoked a joint meeting of the military surgeon of the entire nation to discuss surgical porblems. Upon the installment of five Yuans under the National Government, Mr. He was appointed Principal of the Army Medical School and concurrently Chief of the Board of Surgeons of the surgery Department of the Ministry of Army, the highest military surgeon organization in the government.

Marine Corps Issues Largest Map of International Settlement

The United States Marine Corps in Shanghai has just completed a large scale map of the International Settlement, believed to be the most extensive ever drawn. The map shows each block in detail, accounting for the location of every business house and every home. It is the result of a year's work of a field section composed of eight men and headed by Lieutenant E. F. Carlson, Intelligence Officer. The map was drawn by Private W. T. Holm and Private James J. Beattle. An idea of its size is perhaps best gained from the fact that it requires 11 yards of blueprint paper, 42 inches wide, to reproduce it completely.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Soo Ti-jen
蘇體仁宇象乾

Mr. Soo Ti-jen was born at Soo Hsien, Shansi Province, in 1889. He was graduated first from the Shansi Provincial Normal College and then from the Chemistry Department of the Higher Industrial Institute of Tokyo. After graduation, he spent some time doing practical work in several leading industrial factories in Japan.

Mr. Soo returned to China in 1916. In succession he was principal of the Shansi Middle School, Dean of the Preparatory Department of the Shansi University, Secretary to the Military Governor of Shansi, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of Shansi Government and Shansi Representative Residing in Peking.

He began to play a very active part in 1921 in the revolutionary work. As a secret agent of the Third Revolutionary Army Corp, he was once arrested by the Peking Authorities and was in detention for over six months until he fled to Tientsin.

Upon the National Government's having taken over the northern provinces, Mr. Soo was appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Tientsin, which position he still holds.

"Toho" Discontinues After 14 Year's Service

The *Toho* News Agency, which has been collecting and distributing Chinese and Japanese news since 1915, has announced that it will discontinue operation on and after August 1, 1929, when the *Shimbun Rengo*, another Japanese service will begin to operate in China. *Toho* has been a valuable reporting agency and its services have been particularly useful in supplying information regarding developments in Manchuria and north China. Its disappearance from the field is to be regretted.

Shimbun Rengo, the service which apparently has purchased the interests of Toho, in an announcement of its inception in China, says:

"*Shimbun Rengo* is a non-profit-making, cooperative association having 30 leading papers in Japan as charter members and an additional 38 subscribing members throughout the country. It is under the management of directors chosen by the member papers from among their representatives and is unbiased, non-political and uninfluenced by the editorial policy of any paper or group of papers."

It further promises that its service in China will be of an objective nature and thoroughly free of bias, the news circulated to be judged strictly on its journalistic value.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Nations, Races, and Man

Anthropology and Modern Life. By Franz Boas, Ph. D. Published by W. W. Norton & Co., Inc. New York, 1928.

Franz Boas shares with Bertrand Russell and Havelock Ellis the distinction of being one of the greatest minds of the present day, with real contributions to the thought and knowledge of humankind, who can at the same time write with clarity, precision, and beauty of style. In Dr. Boas' latest book he brings his encyclopedic knowledge to bear on many of the circumstances and the problems of present-day life, and deals with them in a way interesting throughout, and yet based upon the fundamentals of scientific precedure. Those who have read this truly great anthropologist's "Mind of Primitive Man" will need no further assurance of his ability to make science fascinating.

"Anthropology and Modern Life" is written for the intelligent layman rather than for the anthropologist. Dr. Boas starts with a chapter on the nature of anthropology—the study of man as a member of a social group. He goes on to the problem of race, in which he points out with unerring exactitude the largely subjective nature of what we usually call "racial types," the impossibility of classing races as "higher" or "lower" from an evolutionary viewpoint, the difficulty of distinguishing between hereditary and environmental conditions, and the absolute necessity of disregarding racial descent when dealing with cultural development, which disregards racial distinctions altogether. The chapter on the interrelation of races includes such topics as race consciousness, the intermingling of races, and the breakdown of "race antipathies" under certain conditions.

Nationalism and Race

While the chapter on nationalism does not deal specifically with China, the subject is of particular interest here. Dr. Boas points out the confusion between "race" and "nationality" in the popular mind, the mixed descent of European nations (and, it might be added, of most other nations as well), and the fictitious nature of the groupings based on distant relation of speech. (There are still people who believe in an Aryan "race," and group blond Nordics and swart Mediterranean peoples as one "race" because they speak the same language,—though the same persons would often object to including the American negro in the same classification on the same basis.) Boas is mercilessly scientific in dealing with the claims of Nordic or "Aryan" superiority:

> "Scientific proof of these contentions cannot be given. They are rather fancies of North European dreamers, based on the complaisant love of the achievements of the blondes. No one has ever proved that all the Aryans of the earliest times were blondes, or that people speaking other languages may not have been blond, too; and nobody would be able to show that the great achievements of mankind were due to blond thinkers. On the contrary, the people to whom we are indebted for the basic advance of civilization belong to the dark-complexioned human types of the Orient, and not to our blond ancestors.....
>
> "The idea of the great blond Aryan, the leader of mankind, is the result of self-admiration that emotional thinkers have tried to sustain by imaginative reasoning. It has no foundation in observed fact."

The author points out the role of nationalism from an anthropological viewpoint, as intermediary between tribal organizations and small states and confederation on the one hand, and world federation or cosmopolitanism on the other,—the general expansion of the political unit in the history of mankind.

Science vs. Eugenics

Ruthlessly scientific, Boas deals firmly with the eugenists, who usually fail to distinguish at all clearly between hereditary and environmental characteristics. He points out the extended histories of "defective families," particularly with regard to alcoholism and criminality, which really indicate mainly the result of environmental influence; "so far as heredity is concerned, not much more follows from the collected data of social deficiencies than would follow from the fact that in an agricultural community the occupation of farmers descends from father to son." Furthermore, there is no adequate proof of the common eugenist claim of a general degeneration of modern nations,—though it appears that a greater variability (both of high and low types) accompanies complex modern developments. And as regards selective breeding, what do we want? Is it physical excellence, mental ability, creative power, or artistic genius?

> "If.... rigidity of proof is insisted on it will appear that many of the data on which the theory of eugenics is based are unsatisfactory, and that much greater care must be exerted than finds favor with the enthusiastic adherents of eugenic theories... Eugenics is not a panacea that will cure human ills; it is rather a dangerous sword that may turn its edge against these who rely on its strength."

"Biological" Criminality and the Chinese

And with regard to Lombroso and the others who attempt to classify certain types as "biologically determined" criminals, this fallacy will not endure scientific criticism for a moment. "If this theory could be proved the treatment of criminals would have been much simplified, for it would have been possible to select all criminals before the commission of a crime and to protect society against them." Fortunately for society, such on attempt has not been made.

Here it is of interest to note the absence of the ear-lobe as one of Lombroso's main "criminal stigmata." This would classify most of the Chinese people as "biologically determined criminals," according to this "reasoning."

Boas remarks that "the very definition of the term 'crime' proves that no such intimate relation (between bodily form and criminality) can exist.—What was a crime in times past is no longer a crime now. Heresy was a crime punishable by death." In modern times, it might be added, liquor dealing has become a crime in some states. Do liquor dealers lose their ear-lobes and acquire defective teeth as soon as a prohibition law is passed? According to Lombroso and his followers, they should do so. The point is, of course, that crime is violation of certain rules of conduct based on economic, cultural, or other social grounds. Laws are not biological regulations, and their violation obviously cannot be a matter of biological proclivities.

Brilliant Work

The temptation is intense to give one quotation after another from this sound and brilliant scientific work. However, something must be left for readers themselves to find out. The last three chapters deal with stability of culture, education, and modern civilization and primitive culture, and are up to the same standard of clear and profound thought, beautifully expressed.

Harry Paxton Howard.

Christianity in China

A History of Christian Missions in China. By K. S. Latourette, The MacMillan Company, N. Y., 1929, 930 pages with index and bibliography.

With missions, admittedly the motivating influence of the revolution, now at the cross roads, it behooves one, sympathiser or otherwise, to be able to discuss them intelligently and to such a one is recommended Dr. Latourette's recently published work.

A Baptist divine and former worker in the China mission field, having been for some time on the faculty of Yale in China, Dr. Latourette has demonstrated in *A History of Christian Missions in China* that he is, despite his flair for theology, primarily an historian of the first rank. In these days of heated discussion when everyone is assumed to be either for or against, it is refreshing to discover a writer and a divine of what is populárly supposed to be a conservative Protestant denomination who can write an absolutely fair and impartial account of both Roman Catholic and Protestant religious enterprises in China. This is a fair statement of Dr. Latourette's accomplishment.

Starting with pre-historical accounts which date back to the Syrian Church at Malabar, the breviary of which stated that St. Thomas the Apostle had converted "Chinese", and then proceeding to the first authentic records of Christian missions in China, those left by the Nestorians, references to whom in Imperial edicts date back to A.D. 638, the course of early Christianity in China is followed through the Nestorian period and up to the arrival of the Roman Catholic contact under John of Plano Carpini who visited the Great Khan at Karakorum in 1246 A.D.

A wealth of information regarding the early Catholic missions is presented and were a criticism called for it would be on the ground of the author's "leaning backward" in his fairness to the pioneer fathers in their difficult task.

Robert Morrison's mission to Canton, the first Protestant attempt to spread its faith in China, marks the opening of a new chapter in the history of Sino-Foreign relations and from here on a wealth of data unobtainable elsewhere is presented in readable form, followed by a comparison of Catholic and Protestant enterprises and coming to a conclusion by pointing out the growing similarity of the methods of approach to the now changing Chinese public of the two faiths.

Out of a very forest of propaganda, this history stands by itself, complete, fair and best of all, one of the most interesting "China books" to have come off the press since unfortunate events in 1925 heated men's passions and made partisans out of individuals whose better role would have been that adopted by Dr. Latourette, that of honest chronicler and scientific historian.

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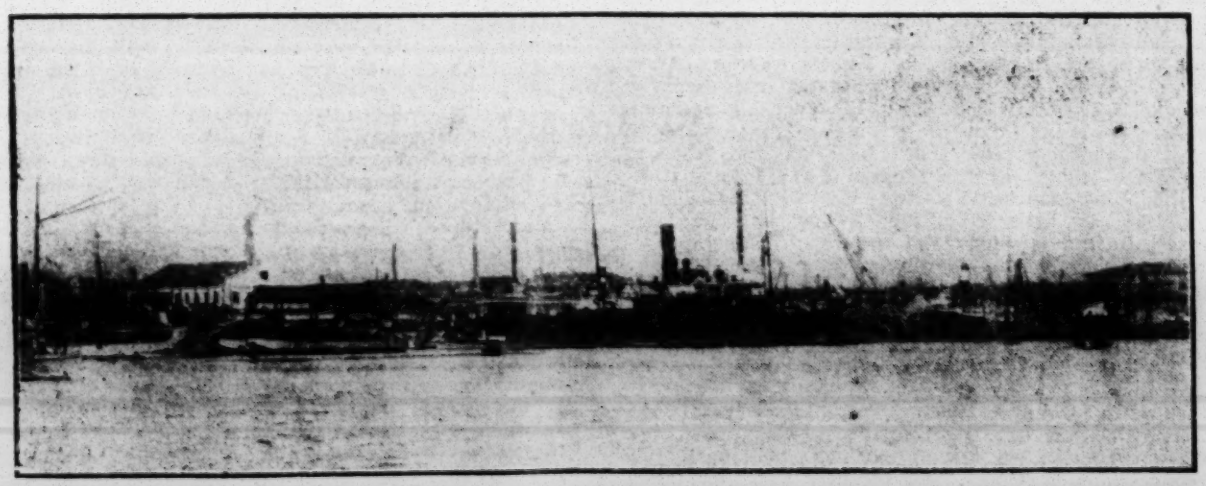

Japan Anxious For A Sino-Russian War.

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長祐

UPON the reported discovery that the Soviet agents are carrying on vigorious communistic propaganda in China, and have used the Chinese Eastern Provinces as their headquarters, the Russian consulate at Harbin was searched by the Chinese anthorities. As a result, numerous evidences, all tending to prove that Soviet agents did and do conduct communistic propaganda in China instigating anti-revolutionary and communistic movements both against the present Chinese government and Chinese social institutions, were said to have been discovered. The Manchurian authorities, acting upon the instruction of the National Government, took back the Chinese Eastern Railway, and closed up the Soviet Consulate at Harbin and all the Russian official and semi-official and commercial associations. The employees of the C.E.R. Office were deported, and about three hundred Russians were jailed. The Moscow Government presented an "ultimatium" to the National Government allowing the latter three days to give a satisfactory reply, out of which all necessary actions would be taken. Thus to the Sino-Russian Crisis arose.

Not A High Handed Action

If the present action taken by the Chinese is for the suppression of communism, such action ought not to be considered as either too dangerous or too high-handed. The British Government once searched the Russian legation in London. The French Government once forced the deportation of the Russian envoy to Paris. All these actions were never considered as too high-handed. Then why when China takes the same action, it is characterized as too high-handed? Is there any racial element involved?

In deporting the manager and the other Russian employees of the office of the C. E. R., it is just same as changing the staffs in some ordinary office, because the latter have proved to be unfaithful to the employers. In arresting three hundred Russians, it is because they violated the Chinese anti-revolutionary law. In taking back the Chinese Eastern Railway, it is because without doing so, the root of the trouble is not exterminated. There is no talk about the treaty provision, for reason that the solemn treaty which was conluded in 1924 was already torn into pieces by the Soviet Russians if they used the office of C. E. R. as heaquarters of communistic propaganda. So, in taking this action, the National Government is merely exercising her sovereign right. The Chinese are not opposed to the Soviet Government, but are anxious to suppress all communistic activities in China!

Foreign Opinion wrong

Despite the fact that the Chinese have every reason to justify their action, it is, nevertheless, strange to say that most of our contemporaries have misunderstood the "Chinese cause of action", and it is very wrong for them to condemn the Chinese action as dangerous, or high-handed. The *China Press*, which is an pro-Japanese interest paper in Shanghai, in an editorial, has the following to say: "It is of international concern as to what will be the outcome of the Chinese coup and the present feeling of the Powers is that the drastic steps taken by China, if uncontrolled, might result unfavourably in foreign relationship". Anothere editorial from the Shanghai *Times* which quoted a passage from the *Toho* news agency has the following to say: "In view of the agitation prevailing at present in China for the restoration of conceded rights, it is not inconceivable that China may also resort to steps similiar to these she has adopted towards the C. E. R. towards the South Manchuria Railway Co. If China should attempt to take an attitude in such a way as to infringe upon Japan's legitimate rights and interests in Manchuria by illegal means, the Japanese Government is determined to take a decisive step". The meaning of these editorials is evident-that is, in their opinions, the powers other than Russia, should take some action to "control" the Chinese. Otherwise, the Chinese might take the same action with regard to other foreign concessions and foreign special rights in China.

But we want to remind them that the taking back of the C E. R. is not the first of all taking back. China took back the German concession in Tsingtao, China took back two British concessions in China, and recently China has taken back the Belgian concession in Tienstin. But all these concessions are taken back by "agreements". There is not a single incident in history to show that China has ever taken back her lost concessions or rights by means of force. That the Chinese took back the C. E. R. by force is because this is the only way to suppress communistic activities in China. The Chinese would never take such an action unless the situation fully warranted it.

Japanese Insidious Propaganda!

The Chinese proverb saying that when two quarrel with each other, a third will have something to gain out of the troubled water is very true in the present Sino-Russian Crisis. Several weeks before the actual occurance of the Crisis, the Japanese propagandists were busy at work. When the Crisis did come, the Japanese through the *Toho* news agency, the official organ of the Japanese Government, urged the Russians to take more drastic actions towards China, and reported that war was inevitable. They do so certainly for some insidious purpose!

The Moscow Government presented an ultiumtium to China on July 14th allowing the National Government three days to give a satisfactory reply. That is, the time would expire on July 17th in the evening. But on the 15th a telegram from Tokyo made the following report with regard to the Russian forces. It reads as follows: "The observers point out that the available Soviet troops, though numerically inferior, are far more efficient and up-to-date than the Chinese, and consequently, would probably be fully able to hold their own if concentrated at the three strategic points—Vladivostok, Blagoveschensk, and Manchuli." Similar alarmist reports followed.

After making the whole issue as grave and critical as possible by manufacturing and circulating exaggerated reports there comes the usual course of the Japanese tricky diplomacy. That is, "Japan wants to protect her nationals in Manchuria". The blocking the advance of the Nationalist army, the killing of thousands of the Nationalist soldiers, the forcible occupation of Tsinan for more than one year, were all done just on this well-to-hear doctrine. A telegram from Tokyo dated July 16th through the *Toho* told us the following: "In view of the strained relations between China and the Soviet Russia the Foreign Office authorities, including Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Messrs. Nagai and Yoshida, Parliamentary Under-secretary and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, respectively, as well as directors of all the Bureaux of the Foreign Office, held a conference yesterday afternoon and exchanged views. It is further reported that considering that the issue relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway bears seriously upon Japan's specific rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, and further that in the event of war or events similiar thereto breaking out between China and Soviet Russia, the lives and property of 8,500 Japanese subjects residing in Harbin and in the region along the Chinese Eastern Railway will be directly subjected to danger, the Foreign Office authorities have agreed to watch the development of the situation with utmost care".

Japanese public opinion in Japan is against the Chinese action. They condemned the Chinese action as a violation of of international practice, absolutely illegal, as an aggressor's action. From the reports from *Toho*, it is clear that the Russians have already prepared for war with China, and the Russian forces, though inferior in number, are much superior in strength. The Chinese authorities, according to the reports from the *Toho*, have also mobilized some of their troops, but in their eyes, the Chinese armies are no match for the Russians. But it is hard to understand that up to the time when all these reports telling so seriously of the situation in the Chinese Eastern Provinces, were spread out, that "Young Chang" (Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang) was still in Petaiho where he stayed, as reported, very comfortably with his wife. He did not hurry back to Mudken, as he should do if the situation had been actually so serious as reported by *Toho*. We did not hear any telegram had ever been sent out by Young Chang to the Mudken authorities for mobilization of troops. That is the first verification that the situation has been made serious only through the manufactured and exaggerated reports of *Toho*, for some insidious purpose of the Japanese Government. In fact, Soviet Russia, though she had presented an ultimatum to China, was merely forcing China to negotiate with her for the peaceful settlement of the case. Russia at present desires no warfare, for both from military and financial points of view, she is not in a position for war. A telegram from Moscow through the *Kuo Min* news agency states: "However, it must be remembered that the leaders of the Soviet will not allow themselves to be driven to hasty actions especially at the present moment when a resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain and the prospect of strengthening thereby the international position of the Soviet Union seems near at hand."

Why Is Japan Anxious For War?

That the Japanese have been anxious for a Sino-Russian War is not without reason. Manchuria, the place where the Japanese always claim to have "special interests and rights."

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In the United States Court for China

WILLIAM F. JONES, Plaintiff,
vs
CLARETTA JONES and V. H. SPENCER, Defendants.

Cause No. 3197
Civil No. 1394
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, July 23 1929.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein by his attorney on the 22nd day of July, 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the first named defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 23rd day of July, 1929, the summons for first named defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found with the jurisdiction of this Court", and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 22nd day of July, 1929, WILLIAM F. JONES, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the first named defendant does not reside within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, and the exact place of her present residence is unknown to him.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of July, 1929, ORDERED that service upon the first named defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the first named defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the named defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 10th day of August, 1929, the day of last publication of this ORDER; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY.
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China
July 23, 1929.

and the place where the Japanese have been anxious to build more railways connecting with the Japanese territories, had fallen into the hands of the Nationalists when Young Chang suddenly hoisted the Kuomitang flag despite repeated Japanese warnings. When Manchuria does come into hands of the Nationalists, the Japanese have to encounter the growing Chinese nationalism. The Japanese have to create some chances to make trouble with the Nationalists by which they would either occupy Manchuria or at least be able to extract some promises from the National Government. The bombarding of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's car, with all the Japanese troops ready at the gate to rush into Manchuria at any moment is the first trial of the Japanese diplomacy. But unfortunately, her diplomacy failed ultimately when the Chinese handled the situation so well that it gave the Japanese no chance to make any trouble at all. The present Sino-Russian dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway provides the Japanese with another good chance should the situation go from bad to worse. A wireless telegram from Harbin has told us the Japanese have already transported all the materials to Kirlin for the construction of the Kirlin—Hui-ling Railway without the Chinese permission.

But the comment from the Berlin "Vorwaerts" in fortelling the part of Japanese desire says that the Soviet is face to face with the most difficult situation that has arisen in the last decade. The alternatives are risk of war with China in Russia's difficult economic condition, or "letting Vladivostok and the Pacific coast fall into Japan's lap like ripe fruit".

From the above discussion, it is more than clear that the Japanese are not peace-loving people, but rather are hoping eagerly for a war between China and Russia because in that event, they have everything to gain. It is equally safe to say that the present trouble is entirely "germed" from the Japanese, because it was reported sometime ago that the Japanese promised to buy over the C. E. R. but in order to attain this aim, the Japanese have to take the present chance.

Nanking, July 19, 1929.

Assistant Secretary to the Kemmerer Commission

Donald L. Kemmerer, assistant secretary to the Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts, is the son of Dr. E. W. Kemmerer. He graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1927, having specialized throughout his course in economics and finance. He was assistant secretary to Dr. Kemmerer in Guatemala in 1924, and assistant secretary to Kemmerer financial commissions in Chile, 1925, and Poland, 1926. In 1927-28, he spent approximately fifteen months in the Universities of Lausanne, Switzerland; Grenoble, France; Freiberg, Germany and Berlin, Germany, studying economics and finance. In 1928 he spent a semester at Harvard University Graduate School continuing his study of these subjects.

Donald Kemmerer

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Hsu Mo Files Another Protest vs. Evils in French Concession

That the Chinese authorities do not intend to confine their protests to gambling in the International Settlement, but include the French Concession as well was indicated by a recent letter from Hsu Mo, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, to both the Senior Consul and the French Consul-General on the matter of gambling, supplementing previous communications on the same subject. The letter to the French Consul-General mentions opium as well, and is as follows:

"I appreciate very much the contents of your letter under date July 8, wherein it was stated that drastic measures will be adopted in connection with the suppression of public opium-smoking and gambling in the French Concession.

"However, it is feared that these social evils have not been altogether done away with, and I request you to investigate the situation and to adopt drastic measures to uproot these evil practices. Furthermore, you have expressed the view that no restrictions should be placed on greyhound racing because it is conducted in accordance with the regulations of the race clubs throughout the world and China is not an exception.

"I hardly realize the point, because apart from the foreign Settlements of Shanghai, greyhound racing has never been carried out in any other part of China, and therefore your views will bring about a misunderstanding. Greyhound racing is a form of gambling which has been carried out on a large scale and its admission tickets, as well as bettings, are lower than those of other forms of racing competition.

"Greyhound racing has attracted the common people and there are many instances of such people, in the long run, losing their jobs, ruining themselves and their families and becoming thieves and robbers. It has, therefore, seriously affected the community.

"According to Chinese law these racing tracks should be suppressed, and according to the laws of other nations, where public interests are concerned, these establishments should also be suppressed. I, therefore, sincerely request you to regard greyhound racing on the same standard as other forms of public gambling and to suppress it at once."

"Peking Leader" Under Censorship

The military authorities at Peking have been instructed to exercise a censorship over the American-owned *Peking Leader*, the restrictions to be exercised in much the same way as those imposed upon the Chinese press. It is understood that the order was issued from the Ministry of the Interior and that it was given in lieu of an actual banning from the mails. This is according to a *Reuter* dispatch. For what reason the action has been taken, no statement as yet has been made, but the editors of the paper are now required to submit galley proofs to the censors before the paper goes to press.

Curtiss Robin Still Aloft

At this writing the St, Louis (Curtiss) Robin, piloted by Dale Jackson and Forrest O'Brien, was still flying, after having remained aloft for more than 400 hours. The monoplane already has broken the previous sustained flight record by more than 154 hours. The airplane took off on July 13 and has been circling in the vicinity of St. Louis ever since. It is interesting to note that this plane is of the same type to be used by the Chinese Government Air Mail Service, when it is established this fall.

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai.

Colonel Roosevelt Arrives in Shanghai

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose appointment as Governor-General of Porto Rico recently was announced by President Hoover, arrived in Shanghai aboard the Dollar Liner *President Jefferson*, on August 2nd. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, who recently journeyed from America to join her husband in Saigon, where he concluded his long trip through middle Asia, Tibet, Szechuen and South China. The expedition was undertaken with his brother, Kermit Roosevelt, for the Field Museum of Chicago, its object being to collect birds and mammals for the extension of scientific knowledge of the districts mentioned. Kermit Roosevelt, who is president of the Roosevelt S.S. Co., passed through Shanghai about three months ago, on his return to the United States. The Roosevelt brothers, sons of the famous American president, parted in Szechuen, only Theodore completing the latter part of the trip through south China and French Indo-China. Some of the experiences of the party, and the nature of their quest, as well as its results were described in the *Review* of June 29, 1929, by Jack Young, a youthful Chinese journalist who accompanied the party.

Interviewed in Hongkong prior to his departure for Shanghai, Col. Roosevelt said that the results of the expedition had been rich many specimens of hitherto unknown animals having been secured. Perhaps the most prized of the collection was the Giant Panda, the shooting of which Mr. Young describes in the article mentioned above. As to other finds Col. Roosevelt was not specific, but said that a number of birds and animals in their collection were believed to be new species. An opportunity to examine them for their scientific value would not be possible until they had been taken to the Chicago Museum.

The one thing that had marred the trip, according to Colonel Roosevelt, was the death of Mr. Russell Hendee, a Brooklyn scientist who was stricken with tropical fever and died in Tonking. Mr. Hendee, who was famous for his three years of research work in the South American Jungles, has been buried in Tonking. His death was caused by a jump from the second floor of the building in which he was confined, during a moment of delirium that accompanied the attack of fever.

Interrogated as to his plans for his new post as Governor-General of Porto Rico, Col. Roosevelt said that he had no announcements to make until he had conferred with President Hoover, but that he was cognizant of the important duties awaiting him and highly appreciative of the confidence manifested in him by the appointment.

Anti-Imperialist League Holds World Conference in Germany

The second world conference of the Anti-Imperialist League opened at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, on July 21. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen's absence was a disappointment to many. Wu Pien was present as a representative of Chinese trade unions. The Communists Saklatvala and Katayama were among the representatives from India and Japan respectively. According to a *Reuter* message, the hundreds of delegates present included twenty-one from Great Britain, twenty-seven from India, and six from British Africa.

Maxton, British Labor M. P. and prominent I. L. P. member delivered the opening address, stating that the Congress supported the Soviet Government in its dispute with China, but hoped that the matter would be settled amicably. Melnitchanski, Soviet delegate, criticized the British Labor Government for permitting the continued imprisonment of Indian "politicals." The Congress passed a resolution calling on the peoples of the world to fight against Imperialism and for the liberation of the enslaved Colonial races.

Dr. Yui New Chairman of I. of P. Pelations

Dr. David Z. T. Yui General Secretary of the National Y. M. C. A. of China, has been appointed Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations to succeed Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, who has recently been made Minister of Finance in the Hamaguchi Cabinet, according to a cable message from the headquarters of the Institute received here. The Institute i due to hold its third biennial conference in Kyoto in October.

Ten Villages Flooded In Chihli

A *Reuter* message from Peiping reports that recent heavy rains in North China have caused the Yungting River to burst its south bank near Chochow (Chihli province). Ten villages have been inundated, and water is pouring through a gap in the bank 700 feet in length. The Provincial Government have sent engineers and relief workers to the place, but they are short of funds, these being several months in arrears.

Famine Area Decreasing, But 35,000,000 Still In Need

Rain has fallen around Sianfu, in the famine area, sufficient to make possible the planting of fall crops, according to a report of the China International Famine Relief Commission. Shortage of seed grain, however; and famine prices, make planting difficult, in addition to which there is no assurance that there will be sufficient rainfall during the growing season.

In some sections of western Shantung where fall crops have got a small start, grasshoppers have been very destructive and there are grave fears of conditions becoming worse yet.

The famine area, however, has been considerably reduced since spring, due to relief work and to local rains. The number of sufferers has been about halved, some 35,000,000 now being seriously affected, the areas being central Kansu, Shensi north of Sianfu, Shansi, northern Suiyuan, northern Chahar, and the Yellow River basin from the Shensi border to the sea. Cannibalism is rife among the sufferers in many of these districts, central Kansu being a desert owing to no rain for four years.

In areas outside of those mentioned rain has brought the possibility of fair autumn crops which will enable the people to carry on until next spring.

Thirteen foreign relief workers have died of typhus in Kansu.

Kwangtung Finances Placed on Sound Basis

Messages from Canton report the progress made in Kwangtung province towards putting the provincial currency on a sound basis. On July 11 the government depository in Canton released the first block of new notes which are gradually to take the place of the depreciated paper, the new issue being in bills of low denominations, the highest at ten dollars.

The Canton Mint, now reopened has been working at full pace for more than a month, turning out twenty-cent pieces, which are to be held intact as a reserve for the new lot of Central Bank notes. It is estimated that more than $6,000,000 reserve is already stowed away in subsidiary coins.

Depreciation of the bank-noes in Kwangtung accompanied the threat of hostilities between Kwangtung and Kwangsi some months ago. The older notes may now be exchanged, dollar for dollar, for the new issue, and are being steadily taken up and destroyed at the government depository.

Shanghai Water Works Employees Go on Strike

The entire Chinese staff of the Shanghai Water Works on Yangtsepoo Road, 400 in all, went out on strike on the evening of July 25, following a lockout by the management of the staff of fitters, who had been agitating for the reinstatement of three men previously dismissed by the management as "trouble-makers." The fitters were locked out at 5 p.m., their places being taken by foreigners. The general staff, both day and night shifts, struck in protest. The management was prepared for this step, and had a staff of Russians and other foreigners to man the machinery and carry on essential duties of the men on strike.

A normal supply of water has been maintained. 120 Russian strike breakers have been employed, and a British guard posted, first a naval guard and later a detachment of Norfolk troops.

German Arms For China

A shipment of arms for China is reported by the Berlin Communist paper, *Rote Fahne*, judging from a *Reuter* message received here. It is stated that the German steamer Falke left the Polish harbor of Gydnia with a large consignment of ammunition for China. Since it was impossible to obtain a German crew owing to the embargo on arms to China, and sailors in Danzing also refused, a Polish crew was finally obtained at Gydnia.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has categorically denied this report, and stated that the *Falke* is proceeding only to London.

Russian Purchases of Chinese Tea Are Stopped

A *Reuter* message from Moscow dated July 23 reports that as a result of the rupture of Sino-Russian relations Russian purchases of tea in China have been stopped. Tea is now to be bought from other countries. Soviet purchases of China tea are estimated at 15,000,000 roubles (approximately equal to Mexican dollars) annually.

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Chinese C-G at Manila Protests "Insulting Charges"

Asserting that "insulting charges of kidnapping" had been made against him by the local fiscal in connection with his deportation of Wu Kim-po, a Chinese girl of 12 years, Consul-General H. K, Kwong of the Philippines has reported to Nanking and it is expected that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shortly will lodge a protest with Governor-General Dwight F. Davis.

Mr. Kwong states he learned that Miss Wu had been brought to the islands by Yu Chong-tian, a Chinese operating in the Philippines. Knowing the girl was a *mu tsai* and had been purchased as a slave girl by Yu, Mr. Kwong investigated as to the treatment being given her, and discovering that she had been brutally mishandled, he had her sent to the Chinese General Hospital, where she remained until her deportation to Honkong on the *Empress of Asia*, on July 5. It was after the Consul-General had taken charge of Miss Wu that her "owner" charged Mr. Kwong with kidnapping, presenting the case to the fiscal, who subpoenaed Mr. Kwong for a preliminary investigation.

In his report to Nanking Mr. Kwong complains that he has been the subject of an act of international discourtesy, pointing out (1) that the Insular Customs Officials first ordered the deportation of the girl, and (2) that the Consul-General is under orders from his government to deport all undesirable Chinese, and therefor is not personally responsible for the results of carrying out of this order. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce and leading Chinese in Manila have adopted a reoulution in support of Mr. Kwong and it is announced that the charges against him have been dismissed.

Workman Injured by Police in Street Demonstration

As a result of police interference with a pro-Soviet, anti-Kuomintang street demonstration apparently of Communist inspiration, a workman was seriously injured on Friday evening, July 26. The demonstration occured at about 7:00 p.m. on Whangpoo Road near Garden Bridge. The crowd was heading toward the Soviet Consulate building when the police attempted to break it up. In the struggle which ensued, a Japanese constable who had been hit on the head and slightly injured, fired his pistol, the shot passing through the abdomen of a member of the crowd. The wounded man, who was taken to St. Luke's hospital, was reported in the local foreign press to have been a student armed with a heavy iron bar. He is, however, a workman, according his own statement a coppersmith, who said he was passing the scene of the demonstration on the way to visit a friend. He particularly denied having been armed witn any club or bar. After the firing, the crowd was quickly dispersed. Nine men were arrested and tried in the Provisional Court on Saturday morning charged with "causing a disturbance and distributing pamphlets of communistic nature." The sentences were as follows:—One accused man to two months' and five days' imprisonment; four to a fortnights' imprisonment three were remanded and released on $50 bail; and one was fined $10.

New Regulations for Entrants to U. S.

Due to the alarm caused by the "presence of spinal meningitic on ships coming to the United States from Asia recently, the United States Health Service has ordered that all persons wishing to travel to the United States from the Far East, by whatever class of accomodation, submit to a medical examination and be pronounced free from contact with the disease before being allowed to purchase a ticket. The rule applies to China, Japan and the Philippines. The Washington Health Bureau has also ordered that the number of steerage passengers carried on vessels be reduced 75%, thus making it possible for Dollar steamers to carry only 200 steerage passengers whereas they have former carried 700 or 800. Officials of the company estimate that the loss to the Dollar interests resulting from this regulation will be approximately $50,000 a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Kao Indicted

Mr. and Mrs. Kao Ying and Su En-foon, late Counsellor of the Chinese Consulate, have been indicted on four counts by the Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco, in connection with their alleged attempt to smuggle nearly 2500 tins of opium into the United States. In addition to the charge of attempting the unlawful entry of opium, Mrs. Kao is also charged with declaring that the baggage containing the drug contained only her personal effects, and that there was nothing unlawful among her goods. Another count charges them with concealing opium from customs inspectors.

PICK CASE CLOSES; AGREEMENT ON CHARACTER OF "EXPOSER OF BOLSHEVISM"

(*Continued from page 417*)

seals, etc., all on the same offence, clearly showing animus, unfair dealing and bad faith,

With regard to the witnesses, there was Nien: there was no doubt about his having committed perjury, and that his name was on this alleged fake permit. He had known. Chang for ten years, allowed him to use his house, then came to court and alleged that he knew nothing about this permit. It was rank perjury, and his evidence was worthless.

The second witness, Chang, had deliberately lied to and imposed upon the Court throughout.

No police department would dare to base such a prosecution as this one upon such a thing as Exhibit A,—part of a destroyed photograph which the police claimed that Chang brought to them. There was not the slightest evidence of forgery of Consul Cunningham's or Vice-Consul Blackburn's names, as the Cunningham on the exhibit was "G. Cunningham" and there was no indication whatever as to what Blackburn was referred to. Now the police had brought in another photograph, and on the very last day they brought in a negative and said that Chang had just brought it to them. "I do not see that such a story could be believed by anyone."

Chang had previously said that he had a photograph taken and destroyed it. Asked what was on it, he gave his own name and something about a night club. Someone was in such a hurry to get the negative into court that they failed to scratch out Nien's name completely. Then Chang said that Pick had put in this name of his own accord and Chang had told him to take it out.

Could the Court believe that Chang had contributed $12,000 to the Y.M.C.A. to get this permit? Could the Court take the statements of a man like Chang to convict a man?

The attorney referred briefly to other witnesses for the prosecution who had "come up and told one lie after another." Yao, one of them, had said under oath that he had never made a statement to any police efficer. Ten minutes later Inspector Robertson testified that Yao had made a statement, and same was produced in court.

Then another Yao said that he saw Levitsky write the name "Born" on a card,—a card in fact written by Pick, and not in a restaurant. One man after another, Chang, Nien, and Yao, had deliberately committed perjury.

"Usual Police Testimony"

With regard to the charge that Pick had forged the names on the exhibit, Mr. Chazelle, of the French C.I.D., had said it was impossible to say who wrote them. Dickson of the Settlement C.I.D., who had studied handwriting for two months, said he was certain about identification, and asked the Court to compare the "o" in Blackburn with that in Pick's own writing.

"Mr. Dickson's testimony, one might say, was the usual police testimony given in this case, and could not be given much credence."

Mr. Schuhl considered that Judge Wu's ruling in the Garcia case, when he said he did not consider police allegations as evidence, was a good one. When the police "evidence" was boiled down, it came to absolutely nothing.

As for other witnesses, Levitsky had made a clear statement, with absolutely nothing to indicate any commission of fraud. Gordin had made some statements rather damaging to Pick with regard to his character, but which were not evidence in the present case. Mr. Schuhl reminded the Court that Mr. Bryan had early stated that he was not particularly pressing the case against Gordin, against whom, from his own statement, there was more evidence than against Levitsky or Pick, "and the only reason they were not pressing the charge against the third accused was because he had made a statement damaging to the first and second defendants."

Then there was Gordin's statement, with a supposed translation which in fact was nothing of the kind. Counsel submitted that such police tricks were very bad form. Malice on the part of the police was clearly shown,-they wanted to put Pick away for some reason.

Pick's Record

Mr. Schuhl was not going to present Pick as a gentleman, as a respectable person, as a model young man, or anything of that kind. He had worked for the British Intelligence, for the Shanghai C.I.D., and for two "newspapers" in Shanghai. But that did not make him guilty of stealing $12,000.

They did not accuse Pick of having taken $12,000 from Nien; that was out of the question altogether. The police must prove that he took $12,000 from Chang, that he forged this document, etc. The evidence was—Chang's mere word,

the word of a man who had clearly committed perjury in court. a man who had three times previously been convicted in court, The police had not told the Court a word about the records of these men, Chang and Nien, who had been in court again and again.

Here the attorney read from the report of the case following the police raid on the gambling club on Thibet Road, where Prosecutor Bryan had spoken of cards being "doctored," apparently by Chang. "This was what he said about Chang in February. If Chang could doctor evidence in February he could do it in June or July. That he did so can be seen from the negative and photographs which have been produced. Mr. Kobza has already shown how easy it is to manufacture such 'evidence.'"

Police Hard Up For Evidence

The police were so hard up for evidence that they went out to find a tailor who had made some suits for the defendant Levitsky the month the fraud was supposed to have been committed,—though they couldn't find the photograph which was in their hands.

Mr. Aiers had made statements which to some extent bore out Pick, i.e., that Pick had visited him, talked to him about money due him, complained about treatment by the police, etc. But then Aiers said that Pick had told him that he had taken $2,000 from a man named Chang. Aiers said, "If that is true you are going to be prosecuted for it." Counsel submitted that this could not be true. If it were true Aiers would previously have appeared as a witness, but in fact he did not appear until the end of the case,—"the police not having a strong enough case." Aiers had contradicted himself with regard to Robertson.

So much conflicting evidence on the part of the police showed motive. "They have spent more time trying to convict Pick than they have spent in six months trying to catch kidnappers. They seem to have the whole Police Department on the case, from finding tailors who made clothes to finding photographers when they want to find them."

Aiers had admitted Pick's letter to Captain Martin. The police had brought in no evidence that Pick's statement regarding money due him was untrue. Aiers had testified that Pick had complained about the manner in which the police were treating him. "A man who had stolen $12,000 walking into the police office and objecting to persecution by the police!" (And furthermore telling Aiers that he had obtained money criminally!)

Also suspicious was the production of letters, one to Levitsky's father and one to Gordin, addressed partly in Pick's handwriting and partly by typewriter. Gordin, himself a police witness, made no mention whatever of such a letter and testified that he had never seen it,—evidence that the letter did not exist at the time he made his statement. Levitsky had not seen his letter either.

Case is Frame-up

Counsel submitted that the complaints were the response to complaints which Pick had made to the police a week previous to the case. He declared that Pick personally meant nothing whatever to him, but that the police had not been fair and that the case was a "frame-up." The police evidence was perjured evidence, and Pick had no more to do with the case than the Chinese interpreter. Nien was behind all this, but Nien was not the complainant. "Imagine a loafer like Chang having $12,000 to give to Pick to contribute to the Y. M. C. A. for a little social club to play mah jongg!"

Both men were gamblers, and had had clubs for years, as their records showed. Was it possible that Chang would give $12,000 for such a license when he had already had Council licenses and had been convicted for misuse of them? Chang was fifty-seven years old, a very shrewd man and nobody's fool.

When the police had found that Chang had perjured himself they should first of all have come to inform the Court. Every action of the police showed motive.

In conclusion, counsel would not hesitate to say that the evidence had been perjured, and that the charges brought against Pick had not been proved at all. He therefore asked that the case be concluded, and that the defendant Pick be discharged.

No Proof Against Levitsky

Attorney Luchich, speaking for himself and Attorney Seddon in behalf of Levitsky, said they wished to dissociate themselves from Mr. Schuhl's statements with regard to the police. They would simply take the case upon the evidence, and submitted that this man Chang, speaking, reading, and writing English, would not give money to this man Pick. Chang knew from his own experience that such licenses are not issued by Consul Cunningham or Vice-Consul Blackburn.

The only evidence about Levitsky was Yao's statement, the unreliability of Chang's statements having already been established, but Yao had also shown himself unreliable, first having said that the "Born" card was written by Levitsky, then that it was written by Pick, and having further contradicted himself in the course of the evidence.

There was no doubt that Levitsky had received no money from Chang, If there was no evidence against the first accused, there was none against the second. As there was no evidence that the first had received $12,000 or any other amount from Mr. Chang, Mr. Levitsky could not be guilty of complicity. Counsel submitted further that it was impossible to charge his client with "aiding and abetting" in a forgery, without showing in any way how this was done. Levitsky had assisted and acted as interpreter for Pick in the latter's political work. The confidence of the police in the second accused was shown by his license to carry firearms.

Counsel submitted that a charge of forgery must be substantiated by a forged document, and that a photograph did not constitute the necessary evidence.

Concluding, Mr. Luchich submitted that there was no case for the prosecution whatever, and asked the Court to acquit the second accused.

No Case Against Gordin

The following day (August 1) Dr. Fisher summed up for his client Gordin. Mr. Schuhl had taken a little over an hour, Mr. Luchich ten minutes, and Dr. Fisher also took about ten minutes.

Summing up the evidence, Dr. Fisher pointed out that Chang had alleged that his client spoke "perfect American" and pretended to be the American Vice-Consul, later changing the statement himself and saying that Gordin had never spoken to him at all. They had stood at some distance from one another and Pick had taken Gordin out. Also, his client spoke very poor English, and it was necessary to use an interpreter with him.

Nien did not know Gordin at all, and Yao had made such rambling statements that he trusted the Court would attribute no weight whatever to his "evidence."

His client's position had been made clear by the written statement made by him, and that taken by the police, the latter having been made on Dr. Fisher's advice. Only a man who had nothing to hide could make such a statement, which was not made under duress so far as he knew.

With regard to Pick, his client had simply stated that Pick had asked him to go to Chang's house in connection with some work. That it had been in connection with any criminal matter had not been established. The Police had not even tried to establish that Gordin had received any money from Chang in any way, and Chang himself had made no such allegation.

He submitted that there was no evidence whatsoever against his client, and asked that the Court dismiss all charges him.

Case for the Prosecution

Police Prosecutor Bryan, in a brilliant summing up of the case, utilized to the utmost the scanty and doubtful evidence against the accused, and emphasized particularly the shady character of the men involved, both complainants and defendants. He declared that Mr. Schuhl had no defence, and had attempted to hide the fact by vituperation against the Police.

The Prosecutor asked the Court to consider the character of the five men involved in the case: Pick, a man with three aliases, a Communist by his own confession, who had double-crossed his comrades, come to Shanghai, and sold them for a dollar a head. According to Gordin he had been blackmailing people by taking photographs of them in compromising positions. He had endeavored to blackmail Mr. Garcia, to blackmail the S. M. C., had made false statements in his book in claiming to be a Cossack officer. He had said he worked for the British Intelligence and the American Intelligence but there was no evidence. He said he had worked for the C. I. D. and received large sums, but they had it from the C. I. D. that the only work he did for them was betraying his comrades at a dollar a head.

"He is a professional informer who trades in crime, who gives information to the C. I. D., to the British Intelligence, to the American Intelligence, to anyone who will pay him for betraying his comrades."

"A Fine Collection of Rogues"

"Levitsky is a man without an occupation, who speaks in a high squeaky voice which indicates very well what he is and what he does." He is a linguist, a clever man, and 'just the kind a man like Pick would use in his nefarious schemes."

Gordin was "a simple Russian lad who had evidently been used by Pick and Levitsky as a catspaw."

He did not wish to say anything about Chang and Nien,

Mr. Schuhl had already said it all—greatly exaggerated. If Mr. Schuhl could supply him evidence against Chang as a gambler he would take action. Nien had been charged several times, and once fined for gambling.

"With such a fine collection of rogues it would be funny if there was not some sculduggery going on: Pick and Levitsky just the men to think out this fraud; Gordin just the man to be used as a catspaw; Chang and Nien just the men to be defrauded." Pick and Levitsky undoubtedly thought that these men would never dare go to the police,—just the tactics which frauds and blackmailers use. Everything said about the rascality of Chang and Nien could only convince the Court of the rascality of all these people.

The Evidence

Mr. Bryan reviewed the evidence: Chang's statement about being approached by Levitsky and Pick with regard to a license; a couple of meetings; trips to the police headquarters and the American and British consulates; the payment of the bargain money of $2,000, and later another $10,000; the photographing of the license; the proposed dinner which was never held; Chang's letter to Captain Clarke and statement to Superintendent Gilbert.

The prosecutor admitted that the statements of some witnesses "conflict somewhat," but on immaterial points. This showed the case was not a frame-up, as in that case the stories "would have dovetailed perfectly." He did not contend that the witnesses told altogether the truth, but "the meat of it was there,—that Pick got $12,000 from somebody, whether Chang or Nien was immaterial." Nien was an ignorant and illiterate man and Chang his secretary was an educated man.

"Mr. Schuhl would like to state as perjured all parts of the testimony which did not agree with him, and take as all right statements which would." He had said that Pick could not have taken money from Nien, because Nien himself had denied it. Mr. Bryan submitted that if the evidence shows a crime, regardless of who has been defrauded, the Court may convict.

Any Charge At All

The Prosecutor quoted from the Chinese Criminal Code, and submitted that the Court could convict either on the charges stated or under some other charge. He cited a recent case where a man was charged with kidnapping and the Court found him guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses.

He declared that other evidence corroborated the complainant's. There was Pick's departure from Shanghai, and his letters to Gordin, to Levitsky's father, and to Ovsiannikov. Pick had said these were written by Ovsiannikov, who had denied it. They had been written on Pick's typewriter, and Ovsiannikov had denied having had the machine. "They were just the kind of blackmailing letters that Pick would write,—the same type as the letters to Mr. Garcia and Mr. Fessenden."

The Prosecutor quoted at length from the alleged letter to Gordin, where the writer calls Gordin a fool, speaks of large sums paid to him, refers to Levitsky as a "skin," tells Gordin he took him from the gutter, and frequently damns his mother.

He also quoted from the alleged letter to Levitsky's father saying that Levitsky might be a criminal *provocateur*, but political work was beyond him, also from the alleged letter to Ovsiannikov, telling him that the police did not know of his (Ovsiannikov's) criminal past or his history in Persia.

The Prosecutor asked if the Court could believe Levitsky's statement that he had been paid $1,700 by Pick from May to September. Levitsky had bought a lot of new clothes the first of September. He got the money "from Pick-it was his share of the $12,000."

There was Gordin's evidence that Pick had paid him $300 for what he had done; his statement about those disgusting pictures.

The Photograph

Mr. Bryan submitted that the Court could convict Pick on the photograph submitted, alone and with no further evidence. He referred to Dickson's testimony as to the similarity between Pick's handwriting and the names of Cunningham and Blackburn as written, and to Mr. Chazelle, who would not state definitely but pointed out certain points of similarity.

Mr. Schuhl had much to say in Court about the missing original, but when the negative was produced it was proven that what Chang had stated about the contents was true. Furthermore, "the production of the negative knocked Mr. Kobza's testimony into a cocked hat." Mr. Kobza had been certain that it was a made-up photograph, and had gone so far as to reproduce Mr. Bryan's name on a photograph of a document,

Pick had known that Nien's name belonged in there. How did he know this if he was "framed?" Also, how did he know Nien's and Chang's reputation? "He knew it because he was the man who got the $12,000, whether from Nien or Chang made no difference." He knew the reputation of the two, and based his action upon it.

The defense had no answer whatever to all this. The defendant had not produced one scintilla of evidence to prove his innocence. His claim that the photo was taken in the C.I.D. was proved to be a colossal lie, and the C.I.D. denied having had the visa with American seal which Pick said was in their possession and had been used on the document.

"Frame-Up Charge Is Nonsense"

Mr. Bryan submitted that the charge of a "frame-up" was nonsense. When the net began to close around Pick he began to attack his former friend, who was conducting the case. He had left Shanghai, and written abusive letters and libellous articles about Ovsiannikov. Coming back, and finding the net drawing tighter, he goes to the Commissioner of Police and complains of persecution. He had pretended to have a claim against the police, and picked out a man Clarke, who he knew was away, as responsible. As the net closes in he writes a letter to Mr. Fessenden.

"He is himself a framer, a professional spy, a professional liar, and is used to framing people. He at once gets a defence for himself,—that he has been framed." Chang and Nien had been referred to as perjurers, "but how about Pick? I think he is the most colossal liar who has ever appeared before this court."

He submitted that on the evidence there could be no question but that Pick was guilty beyond any reasonable doubt whatsoever. Levitsky was also guilty. "As to the defendant Gordin, his fate is in your hands."

Concluding, he stated that if the police had any animus, it was animus against criminals, and Pick was one of them. "And not only a criminal but a dangerous criminal, and a menace to the community." He asked the Court to find Pick guilty on all charges and give him the maximum allowed by the law, and after he had served his sentence to deport him from the Settlement and the port.

Chang Not a Loafer

Major Holcomb rose at the conclusion of Prosecutor Bryan's speech, to say a few words in behalf of his client Chang. He submitted that Chang had previously made an incomplete statement, omitting a name, but had now told the whole truth. He submitted that Chang's earlier statement was not perjured, but was simply incomplete, leaving out a name which was not really relevant. His client had withheld no material fact. Mr. Chang was entitled to gratitude, he thought, for what he had gone through in order to see justice done and the community protected. He had even been insulted in court,—called a big loafer. He was not a big loafer at all.

A ripple of amusement ran round the court as Mr. Holcomb concluded his plea for his client with a magnanimous gesture: "Mr. Chang does not want the $12,000. If it is refunded it may be contributed to any charity which the court may name."

The case was adjourned *sine die*.

Chinese General Sues Britisher for Tls. 90,000

Gen. Yang Cheng-chong, a Chinese Nationalist officer, is plaintiff in an action in the British Supreme Court to recover Tls. 90,000 from H.T.W. Wade, manager of Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., for damages said to have been sustained by plaintiff through the detention of his vessel, An Lan, in Hankow, allegedly as a result of a default by defendant.

According to the charge, Mr. Wade represented that he could obtain registration for the ship as a French vessel. Plaintiff desired to have the ship so registered, and employed defendant and paid him various amounts for this service. In fact, the ship had never been registered as French, though defendant represented to plaintiff that it had been so registered, and was later refused permission to fly the French flag. Considering the ship under French protection, plaintiff had despatched it to Hankow in May 1928, it had been seized and detained by the Chinese authorities, and is still under detention.

Defendant denies that he personally arranged for registration, and further denies that the ship had been refused permission to fly the French flag prior to June 1928. He declares that the plaintiff's being deprived of his ship was due wholly to acts and omissions on the plaintiff's part, or that of his agents. He counter-claimed for $1,010 which he claimed to have spent for plaintiff's account and which had not been paid him. The case has been adjourned to August 6.

Men and Events

An Esthonian died on July 22 at the Amoy Road jail, after being sentenced to serve three days for begging.

The two French aviators, Major Rignot and Captain Arrachart, flew from Shanghai to Nanking July 22, after a week in this city.

The pictures illustrating the article, "The Westlake Exposition of China Products", which appeared in last week's issue of the *Review* were taken by Mr. Hsu An-yin (徐鞍銀).

D. J. Lewis, formerly Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, who is now connected with the Texas Oil Company, returned to Shanghai last week after several months' home leave.

John B. Powell, editor of the *China Weekly Review*, and correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, has arrived in Harbin, in company with two other American journalists. They are making a first hand investigation of the Sino-Soviet Manchurian situation.

The traditional fate of the peace-maker was experienced last week by a Mr. Taylor, employed by the British Consulate in Osaka, Japan, who tried to stop a quarrel betweeen two Japanese and was "beaned" by a piece of brick. The quarrel stopped. The injury was not very serious.

The China District and Shanghai Branch Committees of Management for the Y.M.C.A. held a meeting on Wednesday noon. It was in the nature of a farewell tiffin to Mr. McCarl, who reported to the committees on the various problems presented to him by the China District Branch.

Mr. W. J. Scheyer, Intelligence Officer of the U. S. Marine Corps, recently arrived in Shanghai to assume a new post with the Fourth Regiment. About September 1st, he will relieve Lieut. E. F. Carlson, who has been acting in that capacity, and who is going on home leave about September 15th.

A death from bubonic plague, a very rare thing here, resulted in the quarantine of the steamship *City of Tokyo* at Woosung, Shanghai. The chief steward was the victim, dying just as the vessel was nearing Woosung. The ship was placed in quarantine for two weeks. It is believed that the disease was contracted in Singapore.

The wedding of Miss Burita Lynch and Robert E. Roseveare, American residents in Shanghai, took place at the Community Church on July 29. Miss Lynch is connected with the Robert Dollar Company and Mr. Roseveare with Andersen, Meyer & Company. He is well known as a sportsman here. The couple have gone to Japan for their wedding trip.

Miss Marie Mendel the niece of Mr. & Mrs. Barnes Moss, was married to Bruce S. Jenkins, local manager of the American Asiatic Underwriters, Fed., Inc., U.S.A., at a ceremony solemnized at the Majestic Hotel on July 25. Mr. Jenkins is a well-known member of the American Community in Shanghai. The couple are now in Japan.

According to a note received by the *Review* from Nanking, the Government recently considered the banning of the *Central China Post*, alleged to have been publishing unfounded criticisms of the National Government, and using rumors as news. No action was taken against the paper, but it was decided to warn the editors to be more careful in their selection of reports.

A *United Press* dispatch from Washington reports that the Foreign Service Building Commission has approved changes in the new Shanghai consular building suggested by Americans here. Balconies are to be added at each end, with Corinthian columns. All living apartments will face the river. The building will be surfaced with granite, and will be one of the most attractive structures in the city.

In connection with the ramming of the China Merchants steamer *Hsin Kong* by the much larger N.Y.K. ship *Tatsuno Maru* a little after noon on July 21, when the former was struck almost amidships and sank within fourteen minutes with a loss of more than fifty persons, the Chinese Shipowners Association on July 24 sent a communication to the Nanking Government asking that the Japanese Government be asked to hold the *Tatsuns Moru* at Kobe until responsibility for the collision is settled, and also to lend its aid in ascertaining the cause of the collision.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. Powell, Editor

4 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official). Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, July 23.—On the repeated request of Chiang Kai-shek, Lu Chung-lin, Vice-Minister of War, and several other Northwestern leaders, who have been living in Shanghai, will shortly return to the Capital to resume their posts—Ho Ying-ching, Inspector-General of Military Training, has arrived in Nanking.—Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, has left Nanking on a tour of inspection of the railways of the north.—No communication has been sent to Moscow suggesting the appointment of representatives for discussion of the C.E.R. situation.—The Chief Political Office has issued a telegram to military and civil officials declaring that the National Government will not lightly resort to war with Russia and at the same time urging preparation for any emergency.—The Preparatory Committee for the coming conference of Directors of the Disbandment Districts held its first meeting yesterday.—Beginning Aug. 1, all district governments in the Province of Hunan will be reorganized.—The State Council has ordered the various Yuan and Ministries to submit to its reconstruction schemes before the end of July.—Reports that Chinese authorities plan to employ White Russians to invade Soviet territory are denied.

Wednesday, July 24.—Jen Ying-chi reports that bandits in western Shantung have been practically exterminated.—Communists under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung are retreating to southern Kiangsi, pursued by Fukien forces.—A Provincial Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference will be shortly convened in Hupeh, according to announcement by Liu Chi, Representative of the Central Disbandment Committee for Hupeh.—It is understood that Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang have decided to reduce the Northwestern Army to 12 divisions of approximately 11,000 men each.—Hopei authorities have issued an order prohibiting the search and boycott of Japanese goods.—A Provincial Capital Reconstruction Committee is to be appointed to supervise the reconstruction of Chinkiang.—Lu Chung-lin, Tsao Hao-sen and Hsiung Pin have left Shanghai for Nanking.—Wang Chin-chi, Minister to Belgium, has arrived in Nanking and submitted a report to Chiang Kai-shek and C. T. Wang on the results of the Anti-Opium Conference recently held in Geneva.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has despatched a note to the French Colonial authorities requesting the expulsion from Haiphong of Huang Shao-hsiung, erstwhile Chairman of the Kwangsi Government and leader of the Kwangsi Clique.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has despatched a circular order to all members of the Chinese Consular Service in Soviet Russia instructing them immediately to return to China.—Nanking civic leaders are organizing a People's Anti-Soviet Association.—New members of the National Capital Construction Committee have been announced.—As a preventive against flood, the Hopei Government Committee has decided to appropriate $200,000 for repair to the banks of the Yungting River.—A new law governing the organization and function of Trade and Industrial Unions has been adopted by the Legislative Yuan.

Thursday, July 25.—A preliminary conference of Mongolian and Tibetan princes is to be called at Taiyuan by Yen Hsi-shan, chairman of the Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs Committee.—Tang Seng-chi, Commander of the 5th Route Army and Chairman of the Military Advisory Council, has arrived in Peiping.—Fukien and Kiangsi forces are reported to have won a decisive victory over Communists at Huangtan in southwestern Fukien.—The Sino-British Commission for assessment of claims arising from the Nanking Incident has been meeting in Shanghai.—The Chekiang Commission of Civil Affairs is preparing to open a special institute for the training of provincial gendarmes.—The Harbin Commissioner of Foreign Affairs is said to have vised the passport of M. Serebriakoff permitting him to enter Manchuria for the purpose of negotiation with Chinese authorities.—The Central Political Council has decided upon the appointment of Yen Hsi-shan as High Defence Commander of the North-West.—A National Aviation Conference is to be convened at the Capital.—Sun Fo has arrived in Peiping on his inspection tour of Government Railways.—Negotiations for the conclusion of a new Sino-Polish Treaty of Amity and Commerce are said to be progressing smoothly.

Friday, July 26.—Northwestern leaders now back in Nanking have been entertained at a banquet by Chiang Kai-shek.—The coming conference of the directors of the Disbandment Districts is to last for five days.—Ho Ying-ching has been instructed to conduct a thorough investigation of the situation in Kweichow.—A scheme for the realization of district autonomy within the period of Political Tutelage has been announced by the Ministry of Interior.—Wang Shao-lai has been elected chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement of Shanghai.—The Provincial Anti-Communist Army of Fukien is closing in upon Lungyen in three separate routes.—The twenty-second meeting of the Sino-French Conference on the Trade Convention between China and French Indo-China has agreed on all subjects brought up for discussion except that of transit duties.—The chairmen of the Charhar and Suiyan Governments have called conferences for the devising of defense measures for the two frontier provinces.—The State Council has ordered that no public meetings of any kind be held on Aug. 1.—The Gendarmerie Headquarters of the Province of Kiangsu has ordered strict vigilance in the prevention of Communist uprisings.—100 members of the Kuomintang are to be sent to Germany and the United States to study political science, economics, law and education.—The Commission on the Adjustment of Commercial Matters attached to the Shanghai branch Kuomintang has invited the Chambers of Commerce of the Shanghai foreign communities to declare their attitude on the C. E. R. situation.—Ho Chien has left Changsha for Nanking to attend the Conference of Disbandment Directors, and to report to Chiang Kai-shek on the situation in Hunan.

Saturday, July 27.—Ratifications of the Sino-French Tariff Treaty signed Dec. 28, 1928, at Nanking, have been exchanged at Paris.—Members of the newly appointed Kwangtung Government Committee have been formally inducted into office.—An Anti-Soviet Association is being organised by representatives of civic organizations in Peiping.—Leading commanders of the Kuominchun, headed by Liu Yoh-feng, have pledged their service to the Central Government in the present Sino-Russian crisis.—A scheme for bandit suppression throughout the country has been formulated by the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters for submission to the coming Conference of Disbandment Directors.—Generals Tang Seng-chi and Han Fu-chu have launched a joint campaign for the extermination of banditry in Honan.—A meeting for the discussion of drug-suppression measures was held yesterday at the office of the Opium-Suppression Committee and attended by representatives of the Opium-Suppression Committee, the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Judicial Administration.—Chow Ping has been appointed Acting President of the Central Military College in succession to Huang Mo-sung.—The Central Publicity Department of the Kuomintang has issued a statement on the C. E. R. case.—The Committee for the Readjustment of Foreign and Domestic Loans held its first meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of T. V. Soong.—Sun Fo has been the guest of honor at a banquet given by Sir Miles Lampson at the latter's residence in Peiping.

Sunday and Monday, July 28 and 29.—Under chairmanship of Chiang Kai-shek, a meeting of Government leaders was held last night for discussion of the Sino-Soviet situation.—The National Associated Chambers of Commerce suggest a Second National Financial Conference for the abolition of likin to be participated in by the Chambers of Commerce.—Szechuan forces are to be reduced to three Divisions and five Brigades.—A scheme of National defence along the entire northern border has been formulated.—Wang Shu-chang, personal representative of Chang Hseuh-liang, called on Chiang Kai-shek yesterday and reported on the defences of the northeastern border.—The C. E. R. administration has devised measures requiring Soviet employees of the railway who have been on strike to furnish guaranty not to go on strike again before they resume work.—Government forces stationed at Manchuli have been withdrawn from the first line of defence.—Chu Shao-yang, Minister to Finland who has been authorized to negotiate with Soviet Russia for an amicable settlement of the C. E.R. situation, will leave July 30 for Mukden togther with Sun Fo.—According to Yen Hsi-shan a general program for the reorganization and disbandment of the 3rd Group Army has already been formulated.—Delegates have arrived in Taiyuan for participation in a preliminary conference on reform measures for the politicial and party administration of Mongolia and Tibet.—An Anti-Soviet demonstration has been planned by civic organizations in Foochow.—Final arrangements for the convocation of the National Disbandment Conference were completed at the 5th preliminary meeting of the National Disbandment Committee.—Shih Yiu-san, commander of the 13th Route Army, is preparing to transfer his forces from Pochow to Tehchow for garrison duties.—Following an investigation, the Ministries of Communications and of Industry, Commerce and Labor have recommended a number of reforms for the development of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.

Tokyo, July 24.—At a meeting of military authorities it has been decided that the South Manchuria Railway may be allowed to transport as heretofore war supplies of the Chinese troops.

Peiping, July 24.—Sun Fo arrived here this morning on an inspection trip of the railways in North China.

Peiping, July 24.—The Soviet Consul-General, having completed the transfer of the Soviet Embassy to the German legation, left here for Tientsin yesterday.

Nanking, July 24.—A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs denies the report that the Japanese and American Governments have been asked to mediate in the Sino-Soviet crisis.

Harbin, July 24.—137 Soviet refugees have arrived here from Pograchinaya en route to Manchuli.

Harbin, July 24.—M. Chilkin, Sub-Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has visted all foreign consuls here to report that he is withdrawing from Harbin in company with the Soviet Consul-General, M. Merinikof.

Peiping, July 24.—The diplomatic Corps here has reached a decision agreeing to the proposal of the National Government for the holding of a conference of the Powers interested in the rendition of the Shanghai Provisional Court.

Tokyo, July 25.—The Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo, M. Torayanosky has held his third conference with Baron Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Nanking, July 25.—Chu Shao-yang, Charge d'Affairs at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, is to depart from Nanking for Harbin as chief delegate of the National Government.

Manchuli, July 25.—Five Soviet army planes appeared this morning over Manchuli.

Peiping, July 26.—Li Ming-chung, Feng Yu-hsiang's subordinate, left here for Nanking.

Tokyo, July 27.—The Chinese Consul-General to Vladivostok, accompanied by consular officials and their families, has arrived at Tsuruga enroute to Shanghai.

Harbin, July 27.—Chinese authorities have protested to the Soviet Consulate at Blagovestchensk against the seizure by Soviet warcraft of 11 Chinese steamers and several tugboats.

Harbin, July 27.—It is reported that Chinese residents in Habarovsk are being prevented from withdrawing by the Soviet officials.

Tientsin, July 27.—Soviet officials have left here for Vladivostok.

Harbin, July 27.—The general strike of employees of the C. E. R. has ended.

Tokyo, July 29.—A telegram from Manchuli state that Chinese troops are proceeding to Hailar.

Nanking, July 29.—Chu Shao-yang has arrived in Peiping.

Peiping, July 29.—The Ministry of Finance has decided to hold a financial conference beginning August 1.

Peiping, July 30.—Generals Tang Sheng-chi, Liu Chin-hua and Chu Shou-kuang have left here for Nanking to attend the Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference.

Peiping, July 30.—The local Anti-Soviet Association has decided to hold a grand anti-Soviet meeting Aug 3.

Peiping, July 30.—The Peiping-Hankow Railway authorities have received a report to the effect that the overflow of the Tang and Chulung Rivers has caused the inundation of the district south of Hsushui station and washed away sections of the railway tracks.

A.B.C. PRESS SHANGHAI
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Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

See the Great Wall of China, the ancient Ming Tombs at Nankow Pass, the huge stone Buddha at Yun-Kang, the ancient Buddhust relics near Tatung, and scores of other scenes rich in beauty and historical interest that await you along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway!

Connecting with the Peiping-Mukden and the Peiping-Hankow Railways at Peiping, this line runs from Fengtai, in the general direction of Inner Mongolia, to Shuanhwa, through Kalgan, the "Gateway of Northern China", on to Tatung. Then, skirting outside the Great Wall, it proceeds to Suiyuan and finally on to Paotow, on the edge of the Great Gobi, where dusty camel caravans come in from Mongolia and the northwestern territories, laden with romantic cargoes. It is a trip you will never regret—nor forget—this journey through what is by far the most interesting part of northern China.

Special trains can be arranged for tourists. For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc., apply to the Ticket Agencies—China Travel Bureau, Japan Travel Bureau, Thomas Cook & Sons,—or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager.

The

Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

Head Office

YANG-YU HUTUNG

PEIPING

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 5

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate%	Date of Maturity		Sale Price August 1	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		400	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	100	6.00
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	86½	5.46
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	91½	7.20
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	105¾	6.54
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	77¾	7.91
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		83⅞	4.77
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1,	2000	75¾	6.62
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	95	5.45
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	91	6.69
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	79⅛	8.13
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	92	6.60
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	65	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	103⅞	5.56
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	104	5.22
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1,	1958	87	6.51
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	110¼	6.12
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	106	6.46
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	82⅞	7.44
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	86	8.33
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	90	6.96
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	82¾	7.35
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	95	7.46
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	99¾	6.52
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	88	7.53
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	92	6.60
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	88½	6.39
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	102⅜	5.81
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	97½	6.82
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	84¾	7.24
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	99½	6.04
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	91	5.59
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	86⅜	7.03
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	93	6.58
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	91	7.43
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	89½	7.48
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	88¾	6.97
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	102¼	5.13
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	86¾	7.71
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		84⅜	7.07
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Peptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		82¼	7.29
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		35½	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		93	6.45
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock		74½	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		106½	3.76
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		67¾	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		70	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		98⅝	7.10
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		70	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock		51	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		206½	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		56⅞	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		39¼	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		93⅝	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		87	3.45
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		130	——
American I. G. Chemical Corr. Conv. Debs	5½	May 1,	1949	122½	3.87
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 1st Pfd. Stk. &		Common Stock		100 per unti	

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 31st, July 1929

Silver:—The price of Bar Silver, when the market opened on the 25th inst. was 24 17/16d. for spot and 24½d. for two months forward delivery, and with but small variation closes to-day at 24¼d. and 24⅜d. respectively.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London was 2/4½d. until the morning of the 30th when it was lowered to 2/4⅜d. where it now remains.

We have not experienced the daily violent fluctuations that took place last week. The impasse that has arisen between the Chinese and Soviet Governments does not appear to have advanced far on the way to a solution though opinion seems to favour an ultimate settlement by negotiation. Exchange will remain sensitive and uncertain until these clouds pass away.

On the 25th inst T/T on London was 2/4 11/16d. and for G. Dollars on New York 58⅛ the Yen cross rate at 46 3/16d. and Gold Bars varying between 388 and 390. Practically no change took place until the afternoon of the 29th when the Gold Bar and Yen cross rate became firm. Yesterday morning the official rate was lowered, and the market became weaker with sellers at 2/4⅜d. and G. $57⅞, the Gold Bar round about 394, and the Yen cross rate reported firm at 46⅜. This morning rates opened steady, but at closing eased off again, and we quote at mid-day T/T on London 2/4 15/16d., on New York 57⅞, and Yen 80¼.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

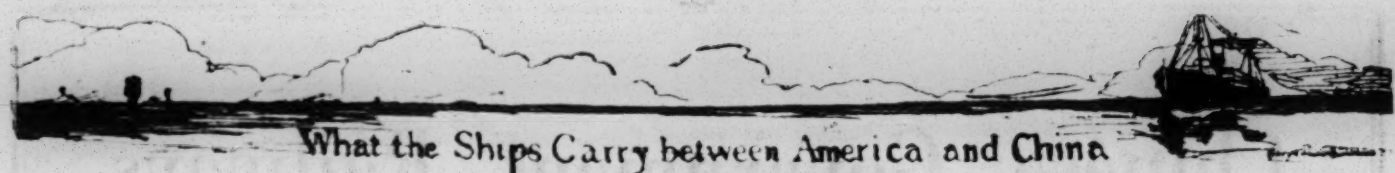
Sycee and Bar Silver .. .. .. Tls. 92,172,000 an increase of Tls. 249,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. 126,030,000 an increase of $ 570,000

Estimated value Tls. 182,913,000 as against Tls. 114,310,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 25	Friday July 27	Saturday July 27	Monday July 29	Tuesday July 30	Wed., July 31
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/4.065	2/4½	2/4½	2/4½	2/4½	2/4½	2/4¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/4 15/16	2/4 15/16	2/4 15/16	2/4 15/16	2/4 15/16	2/4 15/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/4 11/16	2/4 11/16	2/4 11/16	2/4 11/16	2/4 11/16	2/4 11/16
T/T India	156.837	160	160	160	160	158½	158½
T/T France	1,450.000	1470	1470	1470	1470	1460	1460
T/T On N.Y. Demand	56.636	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛
T/T Hamburg R. M.		57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼
T/T H'kong	83.011	241¾	241¾	241¾	241¼	239½	239½
T/T Japan	77.505	83	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½	83⅝
T/T Batavia	141.228	80⅛	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	81⅛	81⅛
T/T Straits	99.109	143½	143½	143½	143½	142¼	142¼
Bk's buying rates		97½	97½	97½	97½	98½	98½
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/5.815	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6	2/6
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2/6⅛	2/6⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L. Cred D/A	2/6.128	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,527.826	1555	1555	1555	1555	1545	1545
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	59.652	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛
4 m/s ,, Doc	—	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅝	60⅝

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 29	July 30	July 31
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	24 1/16	24⅜	24 1/16	24⅜	24⅜	24¼
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.52⅜	52⅝	G.$.52⅞	G.$.52¾	G.$.52⅝	G.$.52½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls 390.00	Tls 388.40	Tls 389.00	Tls 391.00	Tls 393.10	Tls 392.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.0	111.00	111.0	111.00	111.0	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.8875	71.8875	71.875	71.8625	71.90	71.825
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1½%	1%	1½%	1½%	1½%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.83
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.85 7/16
London open Market of Dis., 3 m/s	5½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 29/32
,, 4 ,,	5½%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11⅛
,, 6 ,,	5¾%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10⅞



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; July Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

IMPERIAL PRINCE, June 3.
From U. S. of America.

Lead-foil and Tinfoil	Pls.	364
Leather, Artificial	,,	2
Oakum	,,	7
Paper, Blotting	,,	24
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,428
Sulphur Black	,,	62
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,704
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	9,471
Paints	,,	337
Cigarettes	Mille	7,900
Shoes	Pairs	508
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	18
Typewriters	,,	126
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 86	Hk. Tls.	5,519
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk. Tls.	1,669
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	32,101

SEATTLE, June 7.
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable, on net measure	Sup. ft.	87,842
Ordinary Manufactured	,,	520,428

ALABAMA, June 7.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 650 Pls.	2,275
Motor Passenger Vehicles	Pcs.	4
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup ft	953,444
Manufactured Clear	,,	21,094
Logs, Hardwood	,,	166,769

ALABAMA MARU, June 8.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature, White, Shanghai Bls. 30	Pls.	29.79
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	18
Cotton, Rags	,,	49
Oil, Wood	,,	5,646
Wool, Sheep's	,,	378

IKOMA MARU, June 10.
From U. S. of America.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	1,143

YOKOHAMA MARU, June 10.
From U. S. of America.

Wood Pulp, Chemical	Pls.	375
Motor Passenger Vehicles	Pcs.	15

CITY OF MOBILE' June 10.
To U S. of America.

Bristles, Assorted	Pls.	100
Feathers, Duck	,,	60
Oil, Wood	,,	1,248
Wool, Sheep's	,,	226

STEEL RANGER, June 10.
From U. S. of America.

Iron Nails, Cut	Pls.	750
Steel Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	3,021
Wire	,,	1,176
Steel Structural	,,	3,137
Steel, Nails, Wire	,,	1,229
Steel Wire, Shorts	,,	1,359
Tinned Plates	,,	8,798
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	86
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	589,318

ASUKA MARU, June 10.
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black:		
Congou, Hankow	Pls.	53
Other kinds, Hangchow	,,	3
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	186
Tea, Scented, Foochow	,,	2
Antimony, Crude	,,	420
Antimony, Oxide	,,	840
Antimony, Regulus	,,	2,873
Tungsten Ore	,,	990
Chinaware, Fine	,,	16
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	180
Oil, Wood	,,	903
Wool, Sheep's	,,	622
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	629
Skins, Mole, Untanned	Pcs.	7,000

PRESIDENT MADISON, June 14.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 100 Pls.	350
Borax Powder	,,	84
Canned Asparagus	,,	84
Canned Fruits, Table	,,	70
Colours	,,	45
Lead, Red	,,	45
Oranges, Fresh	,,	96
Raisins	,,	1,875
Sugar, Refined	,,	68
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	14
Coffee	Lb.	3,547
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	26,265
Machines, Calculating	Pcs.	2
Machines, Knitting	,,	42
Motor-cars	,,	6
Motor-trucks	,,	15
Rubber Tires:		
Pneumatic, for Motor-cas	,,	1,112
Typewriters	,,	29
Lemons Fresh	Mille	146
Motor-cars, Part of, and Accessories	Hk. Tls	711
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	229,883

TENYO MARU, June 14.
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Hangchow	Pls.	15
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	16,01
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2,63
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Books, Printed	,,	18
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	86
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	233
Peanuts, in Shell	,,	76
Straw Braid	,,	10

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) July 30.
Market Firm Business Done 2,686,290 Shares

STOCK	Tuesday July 1	Monday July 29	Tuesday July 30
Alleghany Corporation	38⅝	48⅛	56⅛
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	326	303	305
American Can	153½	153¼	157¼
American Commonwealths Power "A"	25⅜	27⅞	28½
American Smelting	109¾	108⅞	110⅜
American Tobacco "B"	107¼	177	177¾
American Tel. & Tel.	232⅝	261	265
American Waterworks	—	133⅝	135
Anaconda Copper	118	112¼	113¼
Andes Copper	52½	49⅝	51
Armour & Co. "A"	11	10¾	10⅞
Atlantic Refining	79¼	66⅞	67⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	126½	131¼	132⅛
Bank of Montreal	330	348	350
Bethlehem Steel	112	120¼	122¼
Calumet & Hecla	43¾	40⅜	41¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	231¼	226½	228
Chicago Northwestern	89¼	90⅛	90½
Chrysler	74½	70¼	72⅝
Columbia Gramaphone	69½	64	64
Consolidated Gas of New York	130	141¾	144
Corn Products	99½	98⅜	99¼
Coty Inc.	61½	57¼	59
Davison Chemical	53	Unq	52⅛
Dry Docks	17⅛	16⅞	16⅝
DuPont de Nemours Co.	158	184⅛	186½
Electric Bond & Share	94⅞	131⅛	135
Erie Railway	75	81¼	82
Fox Film "A"	83	87⅜	87¾
General Electric	277	361¾	365½
General Motors	70	69	70
General Railway Signal	107	115⅛	115½
Gold Dust	54¼	62½	63½
Goodrich Rubber	73⅝	76½	76⅛
Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co.	115	116⅞	119⅝
Granby Consolidated	69	76	77
Gulf Oil	—	183	181⅝
Haygart Corporation	Unq	66⅝	67
International Cement	85¼	77½	68⅜
International Harvester	94½	123	121½
International Match, Pfd.	80	89½	89⅛
International Nickel (Com)	45⅛	47	47⅝
International Printers Ink	44¼	53¾	54
International Products (Com.)	0	8¾	8½
Johns Manville	162	182	183½
Kelvinator	14⅞	15⅝	16⅛
Kennecott Copper	81¾	84⅛	85⅜
Lambert Co	—	146¾	146½
Lehigh Valley	81	92¾	93¾
Liggett & Myers, "B"	86½	86½	86¾
Mack Trucks	92¼	94½	97¾
Madison Square Garden	Unq	18	18
Missouri Pacific (Com)	90¼	93	Unq
Montgomery Ward	102⅛	122¼	Unq
National Dairy Products	63¾	76½	77⅝
Nevada Consolidated Copper	43⅛	43⅞	44¼
New York Central	195¼	228⅛	229
North American Aviation	16⅝	15½	15¼
Northern Pacific Railway	103	109¾	111
Packard Motor Car (Com)	135⅜	129¼	130¾
Paramount Famous Lasky	—	64⅝	67
Pennsylvania Railroad	77½	93½	93⅜
Pennroad Corporation	—	27⅝	27½
Phillips Petroleum	38⅞	37	37
Postum	Name changed to General Foods		Unq
Radio Corp. of America (Com)	87	84⅜	85½
Reading Railway	108⅛	111	119¼
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	54	54¾	54½
Rock Island Railway	121½	131½	133¼
Shell Union	28¾	26	26⅛
Simmons Co.	—	111⅞	113
Southern Pacific Railway	130	142½	143⅞
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	90	128⅛	131½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	57	56½	56⅞
Standard Oil of New York	39¼	39	39¼
Texas Corporation	62	61½	61½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	71⅝	71⅞	73
Timken Roller Bearing	84½	98¼	99
Union Carbide & Carbon	18⅛	114	113⅝
Union Pacific Railrway	223¼	268	267¾
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	157¾	177½	180
U. S. Leather "A"	39	35	32
United States Realty & Improvement	74½	88	89¼
United States Steel	166	204¼	205½
Vacuum Oil	117	118⅝	Unq
Vanadium	70	87	88¾
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	29¼	29¾	29⅜
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	150⅜	195¼	199⅜
Willys Overland	21¼	24	24¼
Wright Aeronautical	112¾	126¼	128¾
CALL MONEY	6%	10%	10%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz
Investment Securities—Local & Foreign
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Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokanhsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12 18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a 14.51 d.14.56	a 13.13 d.13.33	a 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a 16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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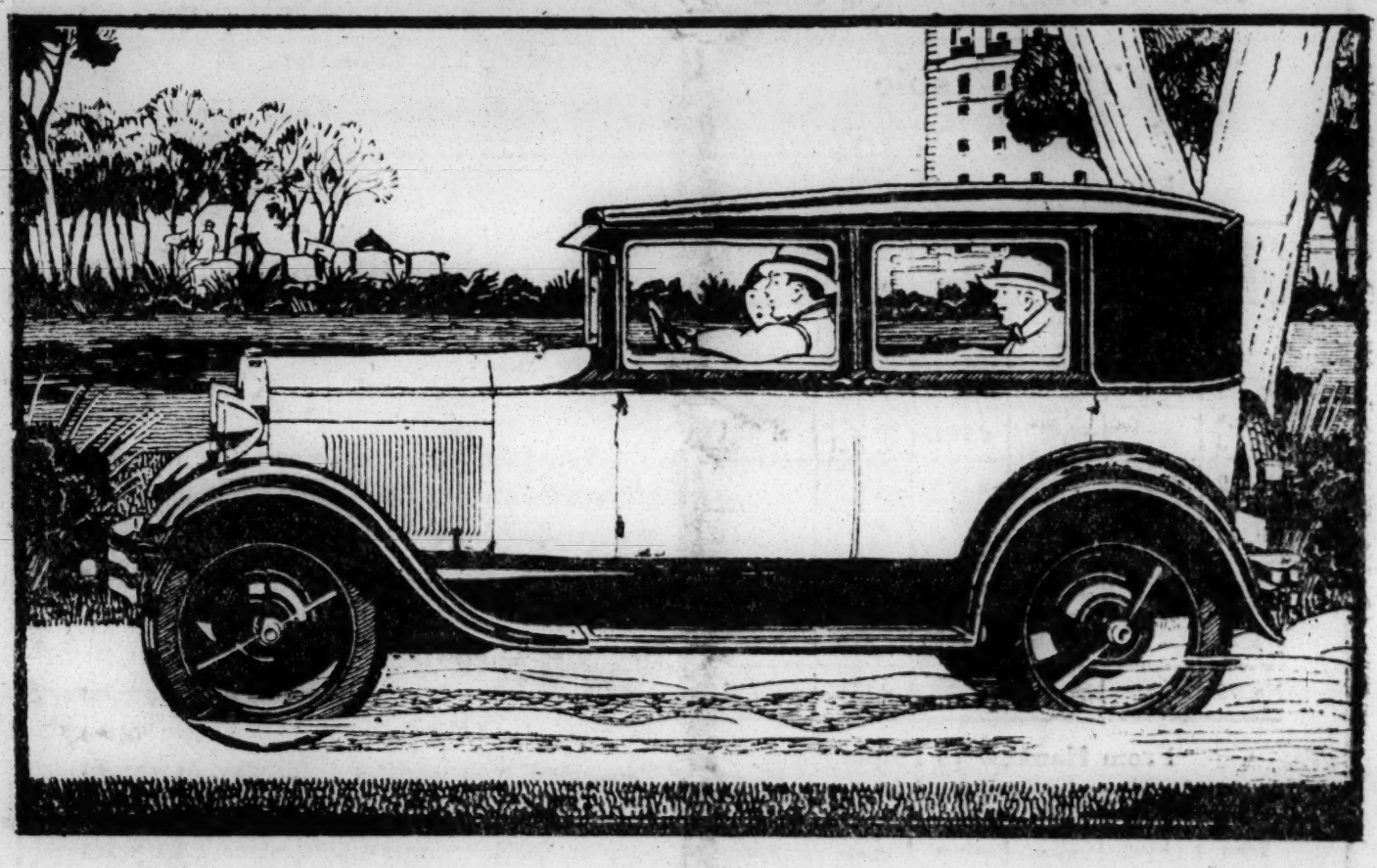
You Will Like The Easy Riding Comfort Of The New Fordor Sedan



The Fordor Sedan has a pleasing individuality with a richness of finish and appointments usually associated only with Custom-built bodies.

Interior design and upholstering are excellent in taste and in comfort-giving qualities. The wide deeply cushioned seats which accommodate five passengers are of the lounge style.

Panelling around the doors, arm rests, flexible robe rails and an oval bow ligh tin the rear compartment are other refinements and conveniences.

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